The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,861.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. N. W. Haselwood, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton via the Canal, calling at Alexandria.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
28th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amid-ships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 40 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

1st Class to	Suez	£30
Ditto	Liverpool	£50
2nd Class	Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the under-mentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Caocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Doderro, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

[illegible]TICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDGOWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February 1871.

Managing Agents	Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay	Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras	Messrs. BINNY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Coburn, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
½	ditto Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	ditto Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1	Travelling Hat.
1	ditto White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Firm of SCOTT and WILLCOX.

Bombay, 1st February 1871. JOHN W. SCOTT.

M. B. COHEN & Co., APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY, Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

TO BRICKMAKING INSPECTORS.—A BRICKMAKING INSPECTOR WANTED IMMEDIATELY. None need apply without having a thorough knowledge of Brickmaking in this country. Copy of Testimonials and References to be sent to "W," Office of this paper.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 822 of 1868.

GUNESHAMDAS JAYNARAYEN, Hindoo, Merchant, residing in Mathoora, trading in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of TARRACHUND SITTARAM by means of his Moonim, MOHUNRAM GANIRAM, having a place of business in a House No. 296, near Moomadavee, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Gowalia Tank, outside the Fort ; DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Parel ; RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Khetwady ; COWASJEE PESTONJEE GORA, Parsee, Merchant, residing in Calcutta ; JURBAI, the Widow and Executrix of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, late of Bombay, deceased, Parsee, residing in Chundunwady, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Guneshamdass Jaynarayen, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Pestonjee Gora, and Jurbai, widow of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and offices built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances situated on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty-eight and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 127 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 72 and 74 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Ramjee Gunesh Bhundaree and partly by a public passage, on or towards the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee Belear and a well belonging half to such property and half to the property now offered for sale, partly by a sweeper's passage dividing the property now offered for sale from two properties belonging respectively to Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandurung Cassinath, and which sweeper's passage is used in common by such two properties respectively and the property now offered for sale, on or towards the east by the same Girgaum road, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, partly by the property of Crushnajee Damajee Sett, partly by the property of Thuckee, wife of Rowjee Sudasewjee, partly by the property of Hurry Crushnajee Bhundaree, and partly by the property of Row Nana Moroba, and which land, messuages, and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Jurbai, widow and executrix of the said Jamsetjee Rustomjee, deceased, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 5, Church Street, within the Fort, and at the office of Mr. SHAMROW PANDURUNG, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Jurbai, widow, No. 31, Meadow Street.—Dated this 28th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White Colours.

5, Church Lane. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy	,, 30	,,
Sherry	,, 25	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 25	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
VEUVE CLIQUOTS'		
Champagne, Quarts	,, 38	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 20	,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'		
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 23	,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 18	,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s		
Lime Juice Beverages.		

REMINGTON & Co.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1........Rs. 20 | No. 2........Rs. 28 | No. 3........Rs. 38
No. 1, covered with basket-work........Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are INDESTRUCTIBLE by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LET, a conveniently situated and commodious BUNGALOW near the Railway Station, Poona, now in the occupation of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. For Rent, &c., apply at the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. BULL and Co., No. 1, Meadow Street, and No. 1, Hummum Street, beg to ANNOUNCE that they have added to their business a Department for the SALE OF

OILMAN'S STORES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
GYMKHANA KIT,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Messrs. BULL and Co. conduct their business on the principle of selling

FIRST CLASS ARTICLES
AT
THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,

and hope by Reasonable Prices and Personal Attention to merit in this New Department of their Business as well as in their Outfitting Department a fair share of patronage.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, AND HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING),
WILL BE
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
ON
SATURDAY, 4TH FEB. 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, January 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Calcutta Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

Calcutta, No. 5, Bentinck Street, 21st January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties :—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also, by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LOUIS FRANK,
THE CELEBRATED
MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST,
(Pupil of Chevalier,)

Has the honour to announce that he will appear in his

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
OF
NATURAL MAGIC
AND
ILLUSIONS,
IN THE ABOVE THEATRE,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 2ND.

On account of the Great Success on FRIDAY NIGHT, the same Programme will be repeated.

Mr. FRANK has great pleasure in being able to present some entirely new illusions never before performed in this country. It would be quite impossible to mention, within the limits of an advertisement, anything like the whole of the tricks and illusions to be performed, but in the programme for Thursday evening will be included

THE BEAUTIFUL GROWTH OF FLOWERS,

One of the most wonderful achievements in the Art,

AND

DECAPITE PARLANT,
OR
THE ORACLE OF DELPHOS.

In this most inimitable Illusion a head is put upon a plate or bare table, and to the surprise of every one it goes through all the functions of a living human head ; it not only eats, drinks, smokes, and laughs, but will converse with the audience in the most natural manner, and also possesses the faculty of "Second Sight." Mr. Frank begs to say this is not performed by the aid of what is known as the "Sphynx" table, as the head and table can be inspected and examined by any one, and the most sceptical will be compelled to acknowledge this to be one of the greatest marvels of the age. Mr. Frank performed this daily for seven months in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and having combined with it a host of other novelties, he trusts, on the present occasion, to secure that patronage and support he has invariably received both here and in Europe.

PIANOFORTE BY SIGNOR G. INZOLI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

TICKETS for Reserved Seats to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s.

Performance to commence at 9 P.M. ; Carriages at 11 P.M.

For private engagements apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

F. B. BRINE, Agent.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 10 Rampart Row, next door to the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

1st February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned TREASURY, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amount has been taken, or until further orders :—

Khandeish Treasury, Rupees (6) Six Lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 30th January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1048 of 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI, his Wife } Plaintiffs.

VS.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Khetwady, in Bombay, aforesaid...... } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of April 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in EIGHT (8) LOTS by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of February 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eight square yards, be the same a little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 2 and 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 180, 181, and 184, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north partly by the property of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, and partly by Nanabhoy Lane, on the south by the property of Dhunjeesha Ruttonjee Captain, on the east by the property of Heerjeebhoy Framjee Cooper, and on the west by the said Hornby Row, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Cowasjee Manockjee, and are now occupied by certain members of his family.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-six and two-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon with their appurtenances, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north by the property of Maneckbai and Motteebai, on the south by the property of Yacoob Sinmah, on the east by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Apollo Street, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are occupied by Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co.

Lot No. 3

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of the said late Cowasjee Manockjee, known as Prince of Wales Hotel, and being Lot 4 in these particulars of Sale, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property of the said Cowasjee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Sigg and Company, and are now occupied by Messrs. Payne and Co.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Doobash, on the east by Marine Street, on the west by the property of Yacoob Sinmah, which said premises now offered for sale are used as the Prince of Wales Hotel, were formerly occupied by Nanabhoy Nowrojee, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

Lot No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, with their appurtenances, and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as Mount Garden or Date Grove, and situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 96, and bounded as follows, that is to say ; on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Buchoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Naryalwada, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Moonga, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Mr. MacSweeny, and are now occupied by Mr. J. E. Dudley.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 171 and 172, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on the north by the Khetwady Main Road, on the south by the property of Rustomjee Aderjee Bombotwalla, on the east by the Parseewada 1st Gully, on the west by the properties of Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff and Shapoorjee Cowasjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Cursetjee Cowasjee, and are now occupied by Pestonjee Heerjee Cooper.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of the passage of the Churneywady Oart in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 61, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 95, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee Dommasia, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Furdoonjee Vajeefdar, on the east by the passage of the Chandanwady Oart, and on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Nowrojee Rustomjee, and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprising several khanchras, and containing by admeasurement eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the north and north-west partly by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawalla and partly by the property of Curnin Minguel Parel, on the south and south-west partly by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas and partly by the property of Goostin Lawrence and others, and on the east by the Sion Road, and which said land has been for some time past, and now is, in the occupation of Samjee Samwer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Mr. Tyabjee, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Manockjee Sorabjee and Burjorjee Sorabjee, No. 5, Apollo Street, and at the Office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, Cursetjee Cowasjee, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or who are INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of Major M. W. CARR, Madras Staff Corps (supposed to have been lost at sea), are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which period no Claim will be attended to.

G. U. PRICE, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, 28th January 1871.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN
By appointment
To His Excellency the Governor General of India.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c. ; Sashes ; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos, and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boardship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Randoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY........................Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA......................Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
46 0	Silver Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	42 0
46 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	42 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry.	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0*	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5	,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4	,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES :—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,
PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,
No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Qts.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry	Quarts	Rs.	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.		36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.		30 0	16 0
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.		36 0	19 0
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs.	25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER		42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER		34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER		34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER		26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER		23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	32 0	17 0
NUITS		26 0	...
MACON		21 0	...
CHABLIS		26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 8
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	18 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33

PORTS.

		Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs.	36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine		30 0	...
BLACK SEAL ; a Dessert Wine		24 8	14 0
RED SEAL ; a very good Wine		18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
Pale, White capsule	25
RUM ; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM ; London Gin	21
WHISKY ; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

		Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,,	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,,	20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AN English MAID SERVANT wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT to proceed with a Lady to England. Good references. Terms—Passage paid and a douceur on arrival. Address, "G. P.," Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN or INDO-BRITISH WOMAN as NURSE to take care of FOUR CHILDREN.—Apply by letter to "Z," care of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

IN CHANCERY.
Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices :—

1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun 12 bore ditto in case Complete	Pin do.	£ 27 0 0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1	do. do Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39 10 0
1	do. do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37 10 0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1	do. do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1	do. do. do.		28 0 0
1	do. do. do.		27 0 0
1	do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45 0 0
	Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c.		

Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—28TH JANUARY 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-14 or 2-2 discount, and small amounts at Rs. 98-0 to 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-10.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, of 1870, at Rs. 109-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 112.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 1,440 and 1,450.

One Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for Rs 247½.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Churchill, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Baugh, Ensign, 2nd Bat. 12th Foot, on duty, from England.
Greigg, Lieutenant, E Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Curtis, Lieutenant, E Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Smart, Captain, 6th Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Quale, Lieutenant, 9th Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Robinson, Lieutenant, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Spencer, Lieutenant, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from England.
Carr, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Wevareel, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Phillips, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Grove, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Brooks, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Clayton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Barrett, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from England.
Douglas, Cornet, 15th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Prettejohn, Major and Bt. Lieut. Colonel, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Bird, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Germany, Ridingmaster, 21st Hussars, on duty from England.
Taylor, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Godbold, Lieutenant, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.
Heely, Lieutenant, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.
Brind, Captain, 1-17th Foot, on duty, from England.
Trotter, Lieutenant, 2-19th Foot, on duty, from England.
Younghusband, Lieutenant, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.
Libeuand, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.
Cameron, Captain, 2-25th Foot, on duty, from England.
Maxwell, Lieutenant, 26th Foot, on duty, from England.
Alleyne, Captain, 37th Foot, on duty, from England.
Goslin, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on duty, from England.
Ryle, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Oldworth, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Gillies, Captain, 55th Foot, on duty, from England.
Foster, Captain, 58th Foot, on duty, from England.
Archibold, Lieutenant, 58th Foot, on duty, from England.
Scott, Captain, 62nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Hay, Brevet-Major, 62nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Marriott, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Paymaster, 89th Foot, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Rick, Lieutenant, 104th Foot, on duty, from England.
Gillespie, Major, 103th Foot, on duty, from England.
Harrison, Captain, 107th Foot, on duty, from England.
Dyke, Lieutenant, 108th Foot, on duty, from England.
Hempsted, Lieutenant, 109th Foot, on duty, from England.
Nicholson, Captain, 108th Foot, on duty, from England.
Ogilvy, Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Giraud, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Thompson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Maclachlan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Vint, Ensign, Bombay Establishment, on duty, from England.
Gibson, Conductor, Bengal Establishment, on duty, from England.
Elliot, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Jutog.
Lee, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Henning, Colonel, 26th Cameronians, from leave, to Fyzabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General Office, Poona, 1st February 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

38th Foot.—Captain W. Sinclair, to England, to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Captain H. T. Christie, to Bombay, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

British Medical Service.—Staff Surgeon Major F. Cogan, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Major W. A. Park, for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 20th January 1871.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Ensign A. S. McRae, 36th Regiment, a candidate for admission to the Staff Corps, to do duty with the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. Dated 5th January 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

24th Native Infantry.—Ensign John James Money-Simons, 41st Regiment, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Trotter, who is studying at Roorkee. Dated 2nd January 1871.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd January 1871:—

Ensign F. A. Coles, 1-3rd Foot.

G. O. C. C. dated the 6th January 1871, permitting Lieutenant C. Dyce, of the Royal Artillery, to study at the Roorkee College, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Presidency District Order, dated the 8th December last, directing Surgeon A. J. Dale to proceed to Peshawur and take medical charge of the 12th Native Infantry, confirmed in G. O. C. C dated the 30th idem, page 616, is hereby cancelled.

Hospital Apprentice Justin McCarthy, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been sentenced by a District Court Martial to suspension from rank, pay and allowances for three months, and to be reduced twenty-five steps in the list of Hospital Apprentices, his name is to be transposed accordingly in the list of his rank, and will in future stand next below that of Hospital Apprentice G. A. Swaries.

Apothecary Edwin Pearsall, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been sentenced by a District Court Martial to be reduced ten steps in the list of Apothecaries of the first class, his name is accordingly to be transposed in the list of his rank, and will, in future, stand next below that of Apothecary John Sleigh.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 12th December last, attaching Surgeon A. Eteson, relieved of the medical charge of Depot Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, to the head quarters of the regiment for duty.

Oude Division Order, dated the 23rd December last, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.B., to take temporary medical charge of the 9th Native Infantry, during the illness of Surgeon G. B. Hadow.

Presidency District Order, dated the 23rd December last, directing Assistant Surgeon A. B. Strahan, doing duty at the Presidency, to proceed to Peshawur, with a view to assuming medical charge of the 19th Native Infantry, or to do general duty at that station.

Gwalior District Order dated the 26th December last, attaching Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M. B., relieved from the medical charge of the 6th Native Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 5th December last, attaching Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson, Bengal Staff Corps, to the 6th Bengal Cavalry, for duty as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the return from furlough of Captain B. Williams.

Subathoo Station Order, dated the 9th November last, appointing Ensign V. A Schalch, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 10th idem, vice Lieutenant and Local Captain R. Taylor, 41st Foot, proceeding with his regiment, there being no other officer available.

Dugshai Station Order, dated the 17th December last, appointing Lieutenant and Local Captain W. H. Drage, Adjutant 85th Foot, to take over the duties of Station Staff Officer from Ensign C. H. Collette, of the same corps, with effect from the 17th idem.

35th Native Infantry.—Regiment Order, dated the 23rd December last, appointing Lieutenant R. T. Hawkes, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 30th November last, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Basden, rejoined:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Basden to officiate as Commandant.

Major J. T. Watson to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Kettle, D Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Major A. L. Annesley, from the 15th January to the 28th February 1871, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated the 13th October 1869, to remain in England.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant G. E. W. G. Hamond, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to retirement.

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant J. W. M. Cotton, from date of leaving regiment, to the 5th January 1871, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel H. A. Carleton, C.B., 16th Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from the 17th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Captain, Local Major, A. D. Denniss, C Battery, 16th Brigade, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving Morar, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant F. N. Innes, E Battery, 9th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant F. Longbourne, to 31st December from date of quitting regiment, to enable him to rejoin.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Surgeon W. Sinclair, to Subathoo, for six months, from the 5th January 1871, on medical certificate.

38th Foot.—Major W. K. Elles, for thirty days from date of leaving regiment, and fifteen months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant R. C. Annesley to remain in England, for six months, from 24th April 1871, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 18th December 1869.

Staff Corps.—Major G. C. Huxham (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 80th Native Infantry), to Bombay, on medical certificate, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough, to England, on the same account.

General List, Cavalry.—Captain E. C. B. Rawlinson, attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, from the 22nd February to the 15th August, to Calcutta, to study the native languages under the rules of 1868.

Unattached.—Lieutenant J. Chalmers, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to enable him to join at Meean Meer.

Head Quarters, Camp, 25th January 1871.

Brevet.—Apothecary John Hart, of the Subordinate Medical Department in Bengal, to have the local and honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon in India. Dated 14th December 1870.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain A. R. Gloag to be Major, from the 9th of December 1870.

Lieutenant C. W. Bellairs to be Captain, from the 21st December 1870.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant G. Strahan to be Captain, from the 10th of December 1870.

37th Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty the Commander-in-Chief in India permits Lieutenant Gilbert to resign the post of Adjutant, and is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant R. E. F. Howard-Brooke, to be Adjutant, vice Gilbert, who resigns the appointment. Dated 8th January 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Creak, 3rd Squadron Officer, who has rejoined from furlough, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Ferris. Dated 22nd December 1870.

Lieutenant J. L. Ferris, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Creak. Dated 22nd December 1870.

The leave of absence preparatory to furlough, granted to Major W. Jackson, Staff Corps, in G. O. C. C. of the 21st December 1870, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant W. G. Craig, General List, Cavalry, is at his own request transferred from the 16th Bengal Cavalry to the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd instant:—

Lieutenant J. W. Buckle, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant G. deC. Morton, 6th Foot.
Ensign C. W. Muir, 6th Foot.
Ensign G. S. Eyre, 36th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 29th December last, attaching Captain A. I. Iles, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough, to the 33rd Native Infantry, for duty.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 30th December last, appointing Assistant Surgeon F. Metcalfe, officiating Civil Surgeon Kurnaul, to the medical charge of the Home Stud at that station, with effect from the 17th July last.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 27th December last, appointing Captain C. H. Barnes, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major General P. Hill, C.B., commanding Lahore Division, with effect from the 19th idem, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, rejoined his brigade.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 31st December last, appointing Lieutenant T. J. M. Dunlop, 96th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Major W. H. Smith, Staff Corps, reported sick

Subathoo Station Order, dated the 2nd December last, appointing Captain W. F. Hancocks, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice Ensign V. A. Schalch, of the same corps, proceeding to Dugshai, to rejoin the detachment, no other officer being available.

Dated the 26th December last, appointing Lieutenant E. H. Ives, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice Captain W. F. Hancocks, of the same corps, proceeding to Dugshai to join Regimental Head Quarters, no other officer being available.

Dacca Station Order, dated the 14th December last, appointing Lieutenant A. B. Douglas, Adjutant 4th Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain H. R. B. Worsley, Staff Corps.

1st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th December last, appointing Captain G. R. Grylls, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Captain W. M. Molyneux, proceeded on furlough, there being no other officer available.

16th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th December last, appointing Captain L. Wavell, Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant A. E. Ward, officiating Quartermaster, there being no qualified officer available.

39th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 29th December last, appointing Captain J. H. Baldwin to officiate as Quartermaster on promotion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant S. G. Smyth, (A Battery 19th Brigade), to remain at Jhansi, from the 23rd January to the 22nd February, on medical certificate.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Surgeon W. Grant, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain A Nicols, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant J. L. Vincent, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and fifteen months, from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign N. C. Martelli, (2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry, on probation), to Morar, from the 24th to the 31st December 1870, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. H. Young, from the 7th to the 16th January 1871, to enable him to rejoin.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign W. W. Scott, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Major and Local Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bent, to remain in England, from the 26th January to the 1st November 1871, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd February 1870.

36th Foot.—Captain A. H. Hartford, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant P. K. Doyne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant T. H. Milles, deceased, to Lahore and Delhi, from the 15th December 1870 to the 2nd January 1871, on medical certificate.

69th Foot.—Lieutenant J. C. M. Pigott, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

107th Foot.—Lieutenant G. H. Dale, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant S A. Swinley, 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 15th January to the 15th February, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough on the same account under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Colonel E. Bradford, doing general duty at Fort William, to Lucknow and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon F. H. Waylen, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Camp, 25th January 1871.

FURLOUGH TO THE BENGAL NATIVE ARMY.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal Native Army, to the extent, where practicable, of 10 per cent. of the effective strength of corps.

2. In all cases where Officers commanding Divisions may find it necessary to withhold the indulgence altogether or in part, a special report of the circumstance is to be made for His Excellency's information.

3. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to priority of claims; and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of men's homes, and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general participation in the indulgence as possible.

4. Men, whose homes are 700 miles and upwards from their corps, should, as a general rule, be given the maximum limit of furlough, namely, nine months; and to others whose homes are nearer a proportionately shorter furlough should be granted; so that the soldier whose home is distant may be able, as far as practicable, to pass the same time there as his comrade whose home is less remotely situated.

5. The usual leave certificates are to be granted, and men proceeding on furlough are to be reminded of the penalties they are liable to incur from over-staying their leave, and to be warned to send notice to their regiments should sickness prevent their starting to rejoin their corps in such time as to ensure their return before the expiration of their leave.

6. Furloughs will commence on the 1st April next, or as soon after the Annual Inspection as practicable, and terminate, save in exceptional cases, on the 31st October 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JANUARY.

London...	Cotton	No ship	p. ton
	Cases	"	"
	Seeds		"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina	

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Neera (s)	Coburn	Aden, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Vestal Davina Mauritius (s)	Nacoda Leisk Corry	Damaun. Tuticorin & Hongkong Rangoon.

The steamer Emeu, Perrins, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.
Steamer Neera, to Liverpool.
Ship Nelson, to London.
Barque Sullaman Shaw, to Jungbar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
29 Abyssinia (s) ....Gray ....Moulmein, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
29 Cutch Merchant ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

De Ruyter (s), 5 cases ham, H. P. Camajee.
Orlando (s), 3 packages paper, &c, B. Sazba & Co.
Wellesley (s), 42 packages paper, B. Sazba & Co.
Blythwood (s), 3 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
Ardgowan, 2 packages wall papers, T. Abdoolali.

FROM LONDON.

Ardgowan, 103 packages glass and hardware, Barmul Bhima.
Nelson, 400 tubs steel, Stenhouse & Co.; 9 cases oilmanstores, M. Cowasjee & Co.; 44 casks sodawater bottles, B. M. Punthaky.
Hawarden Castle, 150 cases claret, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Oxford, 11 packages machinery, &c., H. Rogers.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 1 case table cutlery, H. Jahn Mahomed & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khinjee Oodowjee, 47 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmichund; 1,200 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Manordas; 47 bales cotton, Poormul Chimneram.
Duke of Edinburgh, 51 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales wool, Jeevandas Bhanjee.
Orlando (s), 27 bales cotton, Permanund Girdhur; 60 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 71 bales cotton, Mooljee Visram; 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdas Mooljee; 66 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopal; 90 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocun.
Wellesley (s), 46 bales cotton, Bhugwan Hurree; 59 bales cotton, Munsookram Cahandas; 60 bales wool, Goolam Hoosain Fazul & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 430 packages galls, and 170 packages nux vomika, Dewjee Amersey.
De Ruyter (s), 701 bales myrabollams, Cassum Munjee; 25 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 3,600 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdas Mooljee.
Neera (s), 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hooson Fazul & Co.; 131 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 700 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.; 48 bales cotton, Dewjee Mooljee.
Bennington, 600 bundles galls, Vullubjee Jeevan.
Maritans, 50 bales cotton, Mowjee Mooljee.
Sir Walter Scott, 32 bales cotton, Soonderjee Valjee; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (-), 4 bundles silk, Mooljee Gangjee; 85 packages aloes secotra, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 16 bales silk, Rhemoobhoy Habibhoy; 20 packages coffee, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.
Nelson, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 250 cwts. horns, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 50 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Vussonjee & Co.; 12 packages sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee; 59 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 15 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 9 chests Malwa opium, Jan Mohomed Abdool Kholuk; 13 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests Malwa opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 5 chests Malwa opium, Chooneram Jesram; 5 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra; 13½ chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 11½ chests Malwa opium, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 10 chests Malwa opium, Nopechund Gunessdass; 5 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Abdool Curreem Hajee Ebram; 8 chests Malwa opium, Chemyram Jesraj; 19 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 7 chests Malwa opium, Hursookdas Chemonram; 6 chests Malwa opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Goolabroy Coonjlall; 5 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests Malwa opium, Balajee Jugganath; 19 chests Malwa opium, Kketsidas Jokeram; 4 chests Malwa opium, Nowrungry Juggonnathroy; 5 chests Malwa opium, Lalloobhoy Lalchund; 82 chests Malwa opium, Ruttenjee Eduljee; 9 chests Malwa opium, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 4	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 6	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 13	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	" 2	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	" 16	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 4	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—January 24th, at Arrah, the wife of S. S. Saunders, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.
ANDERSON—January 27th, at No. 7, Palmer's Bridge Road, Tengrah, the wife of Mr. J. Anderson of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OGILVIE—January 25th, at Penang, the Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D., Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
HUTTON—January 13th, at Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Hutton (late Inspector, Oude and Benares Railway).

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—SMITH—January 26th, at Ferozepore, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by Rev Father Raphael, and afterwards at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. A. Newton Wilson, John A. S. Ellis, Esq., Accounts Branch, P. W. D., to Agnes, eldest daughter of Ensign Henry Smith, Barrack Master.

DEATHS.

LATHAM—January 27, at Morar, Gwalior, Louisa, the infant daughter of Captain Latham, R. A.
HUMBLE—January 28th, at Manickpoor, the infant son of E.B. Humble, Esq., E. I. Railway, aged 2 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

As was to be anticipated, the surrender of Paris was preceded by internal disorder. It was on the 24th of January that M. Jules Favre went on his first melancholy journey to Versailles. It was on or before the 23rd, according to the Bordeaux news, that a riotous and armed assemblage appeared before the Hotel de Ville. There can be little doubt, but that the cause of the riot was the rumour that the Government intended to treat, a rumour which led the impulsive "Republicans" as they are called, meaning probably, the *enragès*, to make a second effort to possess themselves of power. On the first occasion, early in the siege, it was M. Ernest Picard who brought up the National Guard and rescued General Trochu and his colleagues. A second time the National Guard has saved Paris from prolonged internal war, showing that if they could not fight outside, they were able to fight inside the capital, and again decide what should and should not be. According to the Bordeaux news, order had been restored on the 23rd, the day the balloon sailed; and on the 24th M. Favre went off to Versailles and made his first offer. Five days afterwards the capitulation and the armistice were signed, and on the 29th of January, one hundred and eighty days after the capture of Wissemburg, the German troops were in possession of all the forts round Paris. Within that time a Regular army had been defeated, captured or dispersed; a capital had been beleagured on a circuit of fifty-six miles, and after an investment of One Hundred days exactly, had been reduced; twenty fortresses, exclusive of the Parisian forts, had been taken—but not one by storm; the Republican armies, raised outside Paris, mainly, but not wholly after the surrender of the Emperor, had been defeated in the field in repeated encounters, with not more than one or two transitory gleams of victory on French arms; and finally the armistice found them, one in rugged Brittany, one on the still wilder Swiss frontier, and one behind the inundations of the French fortresses next to Belgium. Perhaps the most remarkable in the series of astounding incidents, is the fact that no where, on the long lines they have had to guard, has there been an appreciable interruption to the communications between Germany and the German armies, and that the only successful assault upon an outpost was Ricciotti Garibaldi's clever surprise of the over-confident force halted at Chatillon sur Seine. No more effective testimony could be adduced to the excellence of German arrangements or the absence of French enterprise. The whole apparatus of irregular force failed against the dispositions of von Moltke, and not one convoy on the lines of communication has been reported to have been intercepted. One-half or perhaps a little less than two-thirds of France was absolutely untouched by the invader. Autun and Chagny and Vierzon were the furthest points south reached by the German outposts. Thirty-five only ought of eighty-nine departments were touched by the direct operations of war, and six of these merely felt an enemy on their frontiers. The population and resources of sixty-four departments, in short all France south of the 47th parallel of latitude, and large areas in the west and north, were free to organize and apply aggressive forces. In addition all the seaports from Dunkirk to Villafranca were unmolested and open to the rest of the world. During a period of nearly five months the French provinces were unable to provide a force capable of making a single raid upon the German communications, of approaching them even nearer Chatillon sur Seine on one side and St. Quentin on the other; a a pretty conclusive evidence of the uselessness of hasty levies against trained troops well organized and well-commanded. It is possible that the repeated efforts of M. Gambetta retarded the fall of Paris, but, if so, the result was solely the consequence of the encouragement afforded to the Parisians. They never interfered with the investment for an hour, but they may have inspired a belief in their ability to interfere, and have thus prolonged the agony of the capital. Paris held out a month beyond the period assigned for her probable endurance by the most careful judges, and we doubt not finally yielded to the extreme of famine. On that point, and on several others, we must await full details.

The terms of the capitulation and the arrangements for the armistice cannot be regarded as harsh or more than the victors were entitled to exact. The Germans have taken the forts which give them full control of the position in a military sense; they have stipulated that the whole of the armed forces, save the National Guard and one division, shall surrender their weapons, that ensures internal peace, and disables the city from further action; they have levied a contribution of £8,000,000 sterling on Paris, not an excessive amount, and they have permitted, as a matter of course, the city to be supplied with food. The ingress and egress of persons and trains will be regulated by the victors until peace is signed and Paris is free to arrange her own affairs in her own way. It is not easy to conceive, under the circumstances, easier terms. Peace might have been purchased at a far less price on the 4th of September, but we shall be the last to utter one word of blame on the French nation because its feelings of pride and honour led it to exhaust its means before it submitted. But when once the loftier course was adopted the heavier penalties were inevitable; and so far as the world is concerned it should be grateful to the French for proving incontestably the weakness of popular resistance except as an adjunct to a regular army. For the rest of France, outside Paris, the terms are as simple as possible—each army will halt in the positions it may occupy on the day when official information of the armistice reaches head-quarters. For the whole nation there is the stipulation that a Constituent Assembly shall meet a fortnight hence at Bordeaux; and from that date one week will be accorded for the Assembly to authorize the signature of a peace. Doubtless the terms of the peace will be settled during the election of deputies, who will be called to ratify it. We may be sure the treaty will include the cession of Alsace and a strip of Lorraine, with, probably, an arrangement for Luxemburg, or at least the abandonment by France of her claim to prohibit Luxemburg from joining the German Empire. The recognition of the Kaiser in Germany will appear on the face of the treaty. There will be provision for the liberation of all prisoners, and the restoration of all fortresses, not included in the ceded territory. It may be doubted whether any money indemnity will be demanded, since the value of the contributions in cash and in kind must now amount to a very large sum. Moreover the captures of stores, guns, and ammunition from the state, and railway plant, so far as it may be state property, will realize a considerable amount. What opposition may yet spring up in the Constituent remains to be seen; but the hopelessness and imprudence of further resistance are plain enough to the disinterested observer. The resignation of M. Gambetta argues that he will go into opposition; but it also implies that General Chanzy was not prepared to second the Minister in his desperate task any further.

The fate of General Bourbaki excites sincere commisseration—for the soldier who is unable to survive the implied dishonour of defeat, the only one apparently in the Imperial army, is naturally an object of sympathy. And, indeed, the lot of this brilliant commander has been a hard one. After winning a name in Algiers, he confirmed his reputation in the Crimea; but probably his Bonapartism, as much as his ability, gained him the command of the Garde Imperiale. At the outset of the war he was shut up in Metz, and got out of that place by a miserable and abortive intrigue to which he does not appear to have been a party. Next we find him, distrusted by the Republic, then employed, but bandied hither and thither, until he was assigned to the troops which he led or by whom he was followed to ruin and apparent disgrace. That the campaign in the Doubs would be a *fiasco* has long been known to the readers of this journal, that the army would be in the state and positions now reported, has been long foreseen. But we do not know how far the inferior character of the soldiers helped to intensify the consequences of defeat; whether Bourbaki's high spirit revolted at the crushing disasters he had to sustain, or at the conduct of his troops. At all events he has tried to die rather than survive the buffets of fortune in the heyday of a brilliant career; and we must warmly sympathise with the soldier who, however mistaken, prefers death, even death by suicide, to life without what the hucksters call "barren" honour.

THE services of Lieutenant D. C. Pedder, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT G. A. GRATTAN, R. A., has been permitted to resign his appointment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

WITH reference to G. O. No. 44, dated 18th ult., Captain A. T. Manders' furlough will commence from the date of departure in May next.

LIEUT. S. A. SWINLEY, General List, Bengal Cavalry, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY CAPTAIN J. MURRAY, Head Assistant Adjutant General's Office, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON F. S. STEDMAN, 2nd Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY J. CONNELL, No. 115, has been relieved from the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department; and Assistant Apothecary H. Murray, No. 107, has been placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

THE following adjustments of rank in the Commissariat Department have been made:—The reversions notified in G. G. O. No. 793, dated 30th November last, to have effect from from 9th idem, the date on which Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, joined his appointment in the Commissary General's office.

THE following promotions in the Ordnance Department have been made:—

Sub Conductor and acting Conductor John Boyle to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and acting Sub-Conductor Edward Gawthorne to be Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd December 1870, in succession to Campbell, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Giles Penstone to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Jeremiah Kelly to be acting Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd December 1870, in succession to Boyle, promoted.

THE inauguration of the new rooms of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was celebrated last Saturday afternoon by a tiffin to which the Hon. P. Macfadyen, the present chairman, invited all members of the Chamber, and European mercantile assistants.

WE have received a copy of a useful little work entitled, "The Young Pay-Sergeant's Assistant, or hints on the method of preparing the accounts &c., of a company of infantry, with tables of pay, interest, rations &c.," by an ex-Pay-Sergeant. It is a third edition, revised and improved. Messrs. Wyman & Co., of Calcutta, are the publishers.

THE "Madras Athenæum" says it has just heard some rather startling accounts of the conduct of a certain Deputy Inspector-General of Police in that presidency. "If the conduct imputed to this officer be true—and the truth must come out sooner or later—the question may arise, whether such an individual is worthy of holding a commission in Her Majesty's army or not."

THE "Indian Daily News" believes that there is every probability of the proposed reduction of the postal charge on newspapers being sanctioned. "The existing rate of one anna for every newspaper is prohibitory to any of the cheap-priced native newspapers being circulated in the mofussil. When a paper that may be purchased in Calcutta for one pice, requires an anna to be expended in postage to send it to Dum-Dum, there is no longer any necessity to reason about the propriety of the reduction. Not to reduce the present newspaper postage rates, is virtually to maintain a tax upon knowledge."

THE GILBERT COURT MARTIAL.

WE have now received the General Order by the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief, in reference to the case of Ensign G. P. Gilbert, 3-60th Royal Rifle Corps, who was tried at Madras in November and December last by a court martial of which Col. H. W. Parish, C.B., of the 45th Regiment, was president, on a charge of insubordination, and was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered. The charge was as follows:—

"Insubordination in having, at Bellary, on the 19th September 1870, at a parade of the battalion under arms, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Friend Kennedy, his superior officer, commanding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying in a loud voice—'No, I will be damned if I do;' or words to that effect; at the same time throwing his sword violently away."

In approving and confirming the proceedings and sentence the Commander-in-Chief, under date 15th January 1871, has made the following remarks:—

"The court have found Ensign Gilbert guilty of an act of the gravest insubordination, committed on parade, in front of the men under his immediate command, and have sentenced him to be cashiered, but have earnestly recommended him to mercy, on the ground of 'extreme provocation from his commanding officer,' and his previous high character.

"It is with great pain that I find myself unable to yield to this earnest recommendation. Acts of insubordination have prevailed in the army, during the last two years, to an extent which threatened, if unchecked, to impair seriously all regimental authoritity; in some cases provocation has been urged as an excuse, and it has been necessary to show, by the certainty of punishment, that nothing can palliate insubordination.

"It is nowhere shown that Ensign Gilbert sought the means provided by the Articles of War for obtaining protection from the harshness of his commanding officer.

"The interests of discipline, on which the welfare of the army depends, forbid my condoning Ensign Gilbert's offence, and thus converting it into a dangerous example."

CRICKET.

CIVILIANS vs. MILITARY.

AN interesting match was played on Tuesday, between the Civilian members of the Bombay Cricket Club and an eleven of the Military of the station. Unfortunately, owing to unforeseen circumstances, both elevens were deprived of the services of one or two of their best men, and the deficiencies were made up by soldiers. The Civilians won the toss and the match commenced at 11-30 by Messrs. Murray and Cameron appearing at the wickets against the bowling of Captains Matthew and Waudby. Mr. Cameron played well for 31, including a good square leg hit for 7, and Mr. Murray for 15, the principal feature of which was a big *on* drive for 6. The only other double figure was by Private Howes, playing as a substitute. Mr. Forrest made a very hard leg hit for which 7 was run. The innings closed for 93, the wickets falling as follows:—one for 28, two for 28, three for 40, four for 61, five for 65, six for 66, seven for 67, eight for 78, nine for 91, and 10 for 93. After a quarter of an hour's interval the Military sent in Captain Thornhill and Corporal Robson against the bowling of Mr. Paterson, round hand, at the south, and Mr. Byrne with slow at the north wicket. Captain Thornhill made a good score of 26, of which a forward drive for 6 was the principal hit. Sergeant Warren also played well for 8, but Mr. Paterson was too much on the spot, and Mr. Smythe too sharp at the wicket, to allow of many runs being obtained. Mr. Byrne's slows, too, were very telling, especially towards the close of the innings, which was finished about three o'clock for a total of 58, the wickets falling thus:—one for 4, two for 22, three for 26, four for 29, five for 47, six for 52, seven for 56, eight for 57, nine for 58, and ten for 58. The Civilians commenced their second innings in the same order as before. Mr. Cameron again got into double figures with 13, and Mr. Byrne played well for 18. The ground was rather bumpy, however, and a good many catches were given and accepted, which caused the innings to close at 4-15 for 56, the wickets falling one for 15, two for 19, three for 19, four for 20, five for 24, six for 28, seven for 32, eight for 48, nine for 52, and 10 for 56. The Military had run 92 runs to make to tie and not too much daylight to make them in, so Corporal Harris and Captain Waudby commenced a vigorous onslaught on both the round bowling and the slows. The latter was bowled, however, with the score at 14. Captain Thornhill succeeded to the vacant wicket, and the field had a considerable amount of leather hunting. Corporal Harris getting the ball well away to square leg for eight, and the tent intervening between the fielder and his view of the ball, that gentlemen had to scan the Esplanade road through his eye-glass and look well into Rotten Row before he discovered the runaway, when the second wicket, Captain Thornhill's, who was well stumped by Smythe, fell for 52, leaving only 40 runs to be got by 8 wickets. The field had a consultation, and Mr. Bythell was put in with fast underhand. This had a desirable effect, and when the fourth, fifth, and sixth wickets fell for 62, things looked more cheerful for the Civilians. Captain Matthew, however, came to the front and hit hard and sure till the eighth wicket fell for 89. The excitement was now keen, three runs to get, two wickets to fall, and Captain Matthew looking very fierce! However a ball which rose considerably just touched the shoulder of his bat, giving a chance to the wicket keeper, which was accepted. One wicket to fall and three runs. One run obtained from a ball to the off, and another from one to the on side brought both sides level, when the batsman in his eagerness to make the winning run was run out, and the match closed at six o'clock as a tie, after a very pleasant game. The following is the full score:—

CIVILIANS.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr. R. Murray	bowled Waudby	15
Mr. C. A. W Cameron	c Thornhill, b Waudby	31
Mr. H M. Collins	c and b. Waudby	0
Mr. C. H. Byrne	c Warren, b Waudby	7
Mr. W. Paterson	bowled Green	4
Mr. J. K. Bythell	c Sargeaunt, b Waudby	4
Mr. L. R. W Forrest	c Burns, b Waudby	8
Mr. E. C. Smythe	bowled Waudby	1
Mr. W. Osler	run out	5
Hicks (substitute)	bowled Green	2
R. Howes do.	not out	10
	Leg byes	1
	Wides	5
	Total...	93

2ND INNINGS.

Mr. R. Murray	bowled Spring	1
Mr. C. A. W. Cameron	c Robson b Green	13
Mr. H. M. Collins	bowled Spring	1
Mr. C. H. Byrne	c Robson, b Green	18
Mr. W. Paterson	bowled Green	1
Mr. J. K. Bythell	c Robson, b Green	1
Mr. L. R. W. Forrest	c Waudby, b Spring	0
Mr. E C. Smythe	c Thornhill, b Spring	4
Mr. W. Osler	run out	4
Hicks (substitute)	bowled Green	0
R. Howes do	not out	5
	Leg byes	4
	Wides	4
	Total...	56
		93
	Grand Total...	149

MILITARY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Thornhill, R. Art.	bowled Paterson	26
Corpl. Robson	s Smythe b Paterson	3
Sergt. Warren	bowled Paterson	8
Capt. Waudby, 19th N. I.	bowled Paterson	3
Mr. Burns, R. Art.	bowled Byrne	2
Mr. Sargeaunt, R. Eng.	bowled Paterson	4
Capt. Matthew, R. Eng.	c and b Byrne	7
Capt. Spring, R. Art	c and b Byrne	0
Corpl. Harris	run out	0
Gunner Green	s Smythe b Byrne	3
Mr. M'Cudden, R. Art.	not out	0
	Byes	2
	Total...	58

2ND INNINGS.

Capt. Thornhill, R. Art.	s Smythe b Bythell	24
Corpl. Robson	c Bythell, b Paterson	1
Sergt. Warren	c Cameron, b Bythell	4
Capt. Waudby, 19th N. I.	bowled Byrne	4
Mr. Burns, R. Art.	bowled Bythell	0
Mr. Sargeaunt, R. Eng	bowled Bythell	0
Capt. Matthew, R. Eng.	c Smythe, b Paterson	17
Capt. Spring, R. Art	c Murray b Bythell	4
Corpl. Harris	c Bythell, b Paterson	27
Gunner Green	run out	5
Mr. M'Cudden, R. Art.	not out	1
	Byes	1
	Wides	3
	Total...	91
		58
	Grand Total...	149

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Feb., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 31st Jan., 4-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Jan., 6 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 31st Jan., 2-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Jan., 11-57 P.M.; America via Russia, 31st Jan., 10-57 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

TELEGRAMS from Cachar of the 26th January report that, "the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived at Lukinuggur at 3 P.M. on the 24th. Looshais all over the hills. Second attack on Kutlecherra on morning of 24th. Thirty or forty Looshais charged up to the bungalow. Bagshawe with ten constables drove them off. Just then Metcalfe (sub-divisional officer) arrived with his party and the Assistant Superintendent came up soon after." There were 170 men with Metcalfe on the west of the front in line, 32 at Loharbund on the south, 32 at Monierkhal on the east, 13 at Deedarkhoosh, 7 at Myuadhur over Bhubun, and 20 at Lukhhipore. The latest news from Mr. Edgar was dated the 21st. He was *then* on friendly terms with Sukpilal.

On the 27th the District Superintendent reports that the Looshais attacked a place ten miles from the station (Silchar ?) and killed four persons. He was just starting for the spot with police and troops.

The Government has ordered two more companies of 44th N. I. from Shillong in addition to the one called for by the local authorities in Sylhet; and has directed the officer commanding at Cachar to send troops at once to support Mr. Edgar and *secure his safety*. It is believed that the gardens are now strongly protected by police and troops.

The "Englishman" in publishing the above and the telegram from the Commissioner of Dacca which appeared in our issue of yesterday, remarks:—

"The telegraphic news from the Cachar frontier, which we publish this morning, places matters in a very different light from the previous report. Instead of Mr. Edgar being engaged with Sookpilal in endeavouring to intercept the raiders, we now learn, that he has not been heard of since the 21st, and that he was *then* on friendly terms with Sookpilal. The authorities, who feel it necessary to send troops to protect, or, it may be, to rescue him, are evidently well aware that there are good grounds for the caution we suggested on Saturday morning, as regards the trust to be imposed in this Chief's professions."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see you report in this morning's *Gazette* that the shock of an earthquake was felt at Amrolee on Tuesday night. The effect of the same earthquake, I may say, extended to Bombay, and must I should think have been felt by many people here, though as the trembling of the earth was not violent it may probably have escaped the notice of many others. The trembling—I cannot call it a "shock"—occurred within a minute of nine o'clock, and was at first so slight that I imagined the feeling I experienced was caused by nervous contraction of the muscles brought on by sitting for some time in a constrained position. The trembling gradually increased till the jingling of my toilet table bottles and the movement of the floor left no doubt as to there being a *tremblement de terre*. The movement continued for nearly thirty seconds.

1st February. F.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st January, has been published.

THE SHIP ARMANELLA, Cochrane, master, Bombay to Liverpool, has put into St. Thomas' leaking and is discharging her cargo—cotton.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 52 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 54 feet 4 inches

THE POOR BOX.—We are asked to acknowledge five rupees from "D. L." and three rupees eight annas from "R. R. R." contributed to the Fort Police Court poor box.

SURAT.—It is said that a branch of the New Bank of Bombay is shortly to be opened at Surat—A native paper states that it is contemplated by Government to increase the police staff at Surat.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen summoned to attend the Criminal Sessions, which open this morning, are reminded that they are required to be present at the Court House at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A Parsee named Dadabhoy Cowasjee Nanabhootna has filed a plaint in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court against his wife Doseebaee, in which he applies for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

BAZAAR.—We would remind our readers that the bazaar, the proceeds of which are to be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India, will commence to-day in the Money Institution.

SHARMAN'S CASE, we believe, is likely to be traversed from the Sessions which open to-day to next Sessions. The Bombay Government have telegraphed home for Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer of Kirkee, who will thus be here when the trial comes on.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s, EMEU, Captain C. J. Perrins, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,444½ chests Malwa opium, 665 bales of cotton, 434 cwts. elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. P Daendliker. For Hongkong—Mr. R. Pestonjee.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Ragoonath Ramnath was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.—Naya Shamjee was also committed on the same day to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of cheating Hajee Moosa and Megjee Lalljee.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March,	"Victoria"	Riviere.
Overture,	"Ferdinand Raimond"	Muller.
Selection, (Op)	"Macbeth (No. 1)",	Verdi.
Waltz,	"Adele"	Godfrey.
Cavatina, (Op)	"Crispino e la Comare"	Ricie.
Quadrille,	"Alhambra"	Riviere.
Galop,	"Night Bell"	Clarke.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged about three years, named Kassee. On the 25th ult. the girl was playing in the passage of a room, when she suddenly fell down the stairs on to the stone pavement of the verandah. She was removed to the Hospital, where she died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury found that the girl died of tetanus which supervened on compound fracture of the left thigh.

ON the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the appointment of a Government pleader for the District Court of Canara, on a salary of Rs 100 per mensem.—*Indian Daily News.*

JUTE.—We learn by telegraph that there was an active demand at the auctions held in London on the 25th instant, and prices generally advanced 10s. Out of 3,500 bales offered, 2,500 were sold. The stock is now reduced to a little over 18,000 bales.—*Englishman,* Jan. 30.

DIVORCE CASE AT POONA.—R. White, Esq., the Judge of Poona, was engaged the most part of the day on the 24th instant in settling issues in the matter of a suit instituted by Mrs. Catherine Margaret Kyte, against her husband Mr. Thomas Kyte, for a divorce. We understand that after the sessions are closed a day will be fixed for the hearing of the suit.—*Poona Observer,* Feb. 1.

THE KHURRUCKWASLA CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.—Saddasew Vishnoo, an overseer in the Khurruckwasla water works, who had been convicted and sentenced by the Railway Magistrate to undergo one year's imprisonment, had appealed against the conviction and sentence. The Sessions Judge, who was engaged hearing the appeal for the last three days, yesterday rejected it and confirmed the sentence.—*Ibid.*

THE KHURRUCKWASLA BRIBERY CASE.—Gungadhurpunt Soonee, an accountant in the office of Captain Buckle, of the Royal Engineers, and Superintendent of the Irrigation Works at Khurruckwasla, has been charged before the Railway Magistrate with receiving a bribe of fifty rupees from a Loanaree woman named Myna. The case which has been under investigation for the last three days is expected to be concluded to-day.—*Ibid.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the year, which commence this morning at the High Court. Thirty-nine prisoners, implicated in twenty-eight cases, have been committed for trial. Twenty-five of them are Hindoos, five Mahomedans, six Europeans, two Christians, and one Indo-Briton. The cases for trial may be thus classified:—One of culpable homicide amounting to murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of attempt to commit murder, one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of voluntarily causing hurt, one of dacoity, one of defamation, two of fraudulently being in possession of counterfeit coins, one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, one of escaping from lawful custody, three of criminal breach of trust, three of taking a gratification other than legal remuneration, two of cheating, six of theft, and three of house-breaking and theft. Eight of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, eight by Mr. Showell, three by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Mr. H. J. Parsons, three by Dr. A. G. Fraser, four by Mr. J. Campbell, and one traversed from the last Criminal Sessions.

THE S. S. DELAWARE.

WE are glad to hear that the steamer Delaware, reported in our issue of yesterday as ashore in [illegible] Hooghly, has been got off after lightening, without much injury.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT.—Limbajee Nursapa was charged with stealing a carpet belonging to Suttoo Annajee, and was sentenced by Mr. Showell to a fortnight's imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Hoosein Massood was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Showell to a month's imprisonment, for fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, two sheep belonging to Yar Mahomed, a butcher.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Gungaram Limbajee and Dalla Punjoo were fined Rs. 10 each, for gaming with dice and money in a public place, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

A WARNING TO BUGGY-DRIVERS.—Tuckeebeg Dawoodbeg, a hack buggywalla, was yesterday charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, with driving improperly other than on the left or near side of the road, without reasonable cause. The charge was laid under clause 4, section 19 of Act 48 of 1860. Mr. Alfred Webb stated, that on the 28th ult. he was passing in a mail phaeton along the Bhendy Bazaar Road by a carriage. Defendant [illegible] and just as he (Mr. W[illegible] turned round, by which [illegible] fendant was adjudged [illegible] default to be imprisoned [illegible]

OFFENCE ON THE RA[illegible] gaum Police Court N[illegible] Hubbeeboola, were [illegible] Showell, with having [illegible] master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company four boxes containing certain highly explosive material, for the purpose of being carried upon such railway, without having distinctly marked the nature of such goods, as required by section 15 of Act 18 of 1854, on the outside of the packages containing the same, and without having given notice in writing of the true nature thereof to the book-keeper or other servant of the company, to whom they were delivered for the purpose of being so carried. Mr. Showell was of opinion upon the evidence that the first defendant was clearly guilty of the act of delivering to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company the four packages at the Grant Road Station, after they had been rejected at Carnac Bunder on account of their being deemed to contain explosive material. The first defendant was, therefore, fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The second defendant was acquitted. The goods were to remain in charge of the police until the fine was paid. Mr. Prescot represented the company, Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao defended the accused persons.

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE.

THE dress circle of the Grant Road Theatre was as full last Tuesday night as we have ever seen it. All the seats seemed to have been reserved and many gentleman had to stand. Among the audience were H. E. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, Mrs. Filgate, and the Misses FitzGerald, and we daresay most of the civil and military officers in Bombay. A very large number of ladies were present.

It is agreeable to be able to say that the entertainment of Messrs. Birch and Kohler well merited this patronage. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Birch's power of mimicry. As the crusty garrulous old lady, or the lachrymose yet still consolable widow of the late lamented Brown; as the swell par excellence or the broken-hearted milkman; as the Moosoo who grew half frantic over the versatile monosyllable "box," or the Jack recounting his unhappy adventures with a mermaid at the bottom of the sea—Mr. Birch "hit off" widely different peculiarities in a most surprising way and was as amusing as surprising. He sings a comic song capitally and with perfect good taste. Everyone has heard "The Broken Hearted Milkman." But to appreciate the deep pathos of the song and the grimaces that it is possible for a love-crossed milkman to make, one must pay Messrs. Birch and Kohler a visit. "Shivery-shaky"—we don't know if that is the correct name—is another capital character and song, so well done by Mr. Birch as to produce a sympathetic shiver even in an Indian audience.

There is a diorama exhibited, representing scenes in Switzerland, Italy, France, Austria, Turkey, Russia, &c. Mr. Birch gives racy sketches of the places visited and tells many a droll anecdote. Mr. Kohler who provides the instrumental music is a valuable co-adjutor. His performance on the rock harmonicon is particularly clever and pleasing. He also plays admirably on the flageolet and the concertina. We must not omit to mention a unique performance by Mr. Birch with two tin whistles.

There is to be another entertainment given on Saturday night, and there can be no doubt, after the success of Tuesday's, that there will be a large attendance.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 23rd January, to Saturday, 28th January 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,174	0	0
House Rate	30,720	3	11
Police Rate	6,382	9	10
Lighting do.	6,382	9	8
Water do.	9,044	14	6
Halalcore Cess	3,751	14	11
Market Fees	1,502	1	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	1,426	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	706	10	2
Fines and Penalties	559	10	0
Town Duties	13,365	10	9
Total Rs.	80,017	0	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th January, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,021	11	3
Merchandize	53,489	15	9
Electric Telegraph	459	8	0
Total Rs.	96,971	3	0

Corresponding week in January, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,622	3	8
Merchandize	86,756	3	3
Earth Trains	1,758	14	0
Electric Telegraph	523	8	6
Total Rs.	1,33,660	13	5
Decrease	36,689	10	

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th January, 1871:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up			Rs. 2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			15,67,789	7	
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,82,65,366	8 9	3,13,91,187	1	6
Do. at Branches,	" 1,31,25,820	8 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches			3,29,81,817	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.			4,44,233	9	10
Sundries			6,27,109	14	6
Total Rs.			8,90,12,137	4	1

ASSETS.

Government Securities			1,19,51,111	8	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches			62,27,087	8	9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto			22,92,360	14	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto			1,48,78,517	7	10
Dead Stock			11,57,918	4	8
Stamps			14,733	3	0
Balances with other Banks			14,32,109	14	5
Sundries			2,25,0.0	7	5
			3,81,87,958	15	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 2,17,61,788	7 2	5,08,24,178	5	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 2,90,62,389	13 10			
Total Rs.			8,90,12,137	4	1

The above statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 17th January, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.		
Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	3,908,292	6	1 increase
" at Branches	1,512,067	13	5 increase
Other Deposits	4,205,984	12	5 increase
Bank Post Bills	1,37,819	10	7 increase

ASSETS.

	Rs.		
Government Securities	970,010	4	8 increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	1,701,110	0	0 increase
Accounts on Credit of do	313,925	8	5 increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	2,036,262	0	11 decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,914,922	9	2 increase
Do at Branches	5,098,718	7	3 increase

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1st Feb., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 31st Jan., 3-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 41 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st Jan., 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st Jan., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th Jan., 8-28 P.M., Greenwich time. T[illegible] in transit, 23 hours 56 minutes.

[illegible], 31st Jan., 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st Jan., 7-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 31st January to 9 P.M. of the 1st February is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	4 53	0 5
,,	Calcutta	10 12	0 13
,,	Madras	1 4	0 16
,,	Galle	8 59	1 45

PARSEE SORCERY.

A curious case of an attempt to impose upon the simplicity of Parsee ladies by scheming persons was disposed of on Friday last, by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes. It is a prevailing superstition that dumbness, idiotcy, deafness, and such other natural defects can be cured by means of enchantment or sorcery, and designing persons endeavour, whenever they can, to practise a deception upon the simple-minded. A case of this nature found its way into this court. A Parsee named Dadabhoy Jeevanjee Mehta was some years ago in the service of a most respectable Parsee family, where he was engaged as a personal attendant upon a boy who was unfortunately dumb and idiotic. He remained as such servant for upwards of two years. During this period he saw that the grand-mother of the lad was dotingly fond of him, and that she had employed every medical agency that European art and [illegible] ure of his defects. [illegible] f any avail. Dada[illegible] nd retired to Guzerat. [illegible] rote a letter from the [illegible] of the unfortunate [illegible] a person who could [illegible] twenty years of age, [illegible] was suffering, by the [illegible] two cloves, both pre[illegible] sence of the members of the family. He undertook to defray all preliminary charges, including the travelling expenses of himself and the person who was to effect this wonderful cure; and he asked as a remuneration for his trouble the trifling sum of Rs. 1,000, adding that if she approved of the proposal, she might send a telegram to him to come down to Bombay with his friend the exorcist. The lady, ever anxious for the well-being of her child, sent a telegram to Dadabhoy, asking him to come down with the man. On receipt of this telegram he despatched a letter to the lady, stating that he with the man would go to Bombay in a few days. On his arrival in Bombay he had an interview with the lady, at which it transpired that the man who had accompanied him was merely the agent of an enchantress who was then residing in Surat, and who, it was alleged, had cured hundreds of people of such defects; but who would on no account leave her place of residence. He urged, therefore, that it would be necessary to send up the boy to Surat for treatment at her hands. The lady replied that the boy was timid, and as he would not ride in any conveyance, it would be impossible to take him in a railway carriage, at the very sight of which he took fright on several occasions. Dadabhoy, in order to ingratiate himself into the favour of the lady, made her believe that he would endeavour to persuade the sorceress to repair to Bombay. He then returned to Surat, and wrote four letters at short intervals, which were put in evidence, in which he distinctly stated and in unequivocal language that he would not ask a single rupee to be paid to him before six months had expired after the boy was perfectly cured, and after a certificate had been obtained from the physician of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum to the effect that speech was restored to the boy and his idiotcy removed, and that he was not likely to be re-affected with these complaints. He also added that he would bear all expenses of travelling, board and lodging, that might be incurred by bringing the magician and her agents to Bombay, the lady undertaking on her part to pay him one thousand rupees. It further appeared from the correspondence before the Court that the lady had objected to the use of any internal medicine, to which he replied that when the enchantress came to Bombay she would merely enchant some water from the lady's own house and two cloves, which were to be taken by the boy; this process to be repeated three days, and the long-wished-for cure would be effected. It also appeared that the sorceress was possessed of such mighty remedial powers that she would cure the affrighted boy of his aversion to ride in a railway or any other carriage by merely whispering the magic words "Meea Saheb" into his ears. Such assurances, however baseless they would appear to an educated man, were sufficient to convert an old lady into a belief of ure by "pure water and two cloves." Accordingly, a draft agreement embodying the substance of the foregoing conditions was drawn up by the lady, and forwarded to Dadabhoy at Surat for approval. He jumped at the idea that he had perfected the plan of dodging the lady. So he hired two Mahomedans at Surat, and brought them down to Bombay. The conjuring party then proceeded to the house of the lady, and requested her to produce the boy for treatment. She was startled at the non-appearance of the woman who, it was mutually understood, was to take the principal part in this magic exhibition. The Parsee explained that these two men were her agents, and, having been inspired by her, were as competent as herself. In order to test their capacity he proposed that the boy should be made to ride in a shigram by their passing their hands over the boy's face and back, and by muttering the words "Meea Saheb" into his ears. This they attempted, but, as might be naturally expected, they failed,—the boy refusing to sit in the conveyance and running away into the rear of the compound. On this miserable failure the lady refused to have anything to do with the Parsee, the enchantress, or her agents. The Parsee then brought an action against the lady in the Court of Small Causes to recover Rs. 121-14, being the amount alleged to be due for expenses incurred by him in coming down to Bombay, &c.

The case came on for hearing on Saturday, the 21st January last, when the plaintiff was briefly examined, and it appearing necessary that some of the letters put in by both parties should be translated, the case was adjourned till Thursday the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Shavakshaw Sorabjee Davur appeared for the defendant. On the case being called on, Mr. Shavakshaw said that his client never undertook to pay the plaintiff's preliminary expenses, that the cure was to be effected by a Mahomedan woman, and not by any of her agents, that no cure was effected, and that all contracts founded upon magic or sorcery were null and void, and no action could lie against the defendant.

The plaintiff replied that the understanding about the enchantress was cancelled, and that it was subsequently arranged that the boy was to be cured by men and not by any female, and to this effect he wrote a letter to the lady, which, he insisted, should be produced before the Court by the other party.

The case was again adjourned till the following day, Friday. The defendant's pleader produced the said letter, but there was nothing in it which would justify the plaintiff's allegation that the contract about the female doctor was cancelled.

The plaintiff and two of his witnesses were examined, but they failed to prove his case.

Mr. Shavakshaw then addressed the Court, and put in his defence as described above, and asked for a verdict for the defendant.

The Judge said that the defendant could not get a verdict, as she had not chosen to come into Court and swear to her case. She could only ask for a nonsuit.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw at this stage of the proceedings rose and said that he had just been retained by the plaintiff. He said that he would oppose the application of the defendant for a nonsuit.

The Judge said that it was perfectly useless for Mr. Pestonjee now to say anything in the matter, as the plaintiff had closed his case.

Mr. Pestonjee urged that since the defendant had chosen to absent herself, and as far as the plaintiff's case went it stood uncontradicted, the Court had no c[illegible] in the matter—there must be a verdict for the pl[illegible]ff or a verdict for the defendant, there was no [illegible]e course left.

The Judge said the plaintiff's own letters stood against him; he undertook to cure the boy through the agency of a female, which he failed to do.

Mr. Pestonjee said that the question was not whether a male or a female was to cure the lad, but that by some means or other the plaintiff was to remedy the defects. The plaintiff was prepared to perform his part of the contract, but the defendant objected to subject the patient to his treatment, so the contract was infringed by the defendant, and the plaintiff had done a great injustice to himself by not bringing an action for Rs. 1,000. If he had consulted a professional man, he would have received proper advice in the matter. The learned gentleman then commented upon the evidence, and maintained in forcible language that there ought to be a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Judge—Mr. Pestonjee, you have made a very good speech, and a very forcible one. My verdict is that the plaintiff be nonsuited, and I certify Rs. 30 as cost of defendant's pleader.

On Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. Pestonjee moved the Full Court to set aside the nonsuit. The Court, however, after hearing his arguments, refused the application.

A well-informed correspondent apprises us that the export of arms to France is still proceeding on a formidably large scale. The number sent from the date of the battle of Sedan to December 10 was about 105,000, and as the export was going on at the rate of over 4,000 a week, the total up to the end of the year, since the beginning of September, was very nearly 120,000. This, however, by no means represents the real total. The numbers just mentioned were sent openly, but many rifles, revolvers, and even cannon have been sent from England to France as "manufactured iron goods." A large quantity of the same articles have passed through England on their way from America to France.—*Globe*, Jan. 6.

THE P. W. FRAUDS IN KHANDEISH.

THE ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Hobart.)

Saturday, January 28.

The Court sat at 11 o'clock.

The prisoners on being asked whether they had anything to say to the Court, merely said that what they and their witnesses had stated was the truth, and that what had been stated on the other side was untrue.

Mr. Pritchard then said—My Lord, almost the first words I uttered in this Court were to express my belief that the charge Mr. Anstey brought against me in the High Court was his own invention. Now, my Lord, that belief has become a certainty; and one great point in the defence which Khan Sahib Hafizoolla Manoolla, Narainrao Krishna, and myself are about to lay before you is that the complaints made here by the wretched convicts Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain are not their own spontaneous production, but in a great measure the invention and brainwork of their legal advisers. We plead that the grievances originally alleged by the convicts were small and insignificant, and that those grievances have been so frequently and so outrageously exaggerated by the counsel who have represented them, that the complaints now made are not the genuine complaints of the convicts, but the combined complaints of them and their advisers. In other words, we plead that the exaggerations of counsel have been caught up, and again exaggerated by the convicts; that these complaints are in that sense the result of a conspiracy between the convicts, certain vakeels, and Mr. Anstey. Throughout the inquiry we have striven hard and persistently to induce your Lordship to record evidence which, we believe, would have made this fact plain. But every question put with a view to elucidate it has been disallowed, and we have not been permitted to call and examine witnesses from whom we could have dragged, unwillingly perhaps, admissions that would have established our plea. Your Lordship has ruled that the law of privileged communication extends to cases in which the commission of a crime has resulted from the combined action of professional adviser and client:—that in cases in which a charge of an offence is alleged to have arisen out of a conspiracy the Court investigating it is debarred from examining the motives of the men engaged in its preparation, the causes and circumstances surrounding its preferment. These rulings have prevented us from proving our plea by direct evidence, from exposing as thoroughly as we desire the worst culprits in this matter, the string-pullers who have put forward, and have sacrificed, those wretched puppets Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain. In this, my Lord, we have been seriously prejudiced in our defence, and I have been deprived of the means of vindicating my character as thoroughly as I desired from the aspersions which Mr. Anstey has attempted to cast upon it. But though we have been thus shut out from all chance of proving our assertion by direct evidence, we do not despair of convincing you of its truth by facts which are apparent on the face of the record before you, and I pray your Lordship's patience while I go through its history. Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were first brought before me in the beginning of April 1870. They were convicted and sentenced on the 13th May. The delay was caused by the unwillingness of Captain Thomson to appear to give evidence in their case. He was summoned several times, and after making various unsatisfactory excuses, finally put in a sick certificate as a reason for non-attendance. They were lodged in the Dhoolia jail on the 18th May, and appealed to this Court on the 11th June. Their petition of appeal is before you, and I will not take up your time by reading the whole of it, but will specially draw your attention to para. 8, which runs as follows:—

"Moreover, we, Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa, further beg to observe that we were examined, and in our depositions have partially confessed to the truth of the charges preferred against us, but these our depositions are contrary to section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, in the following manner:—

"(1.) We both of us were arrested at Malligaum on the 28th March, at 9 P.M. From that time up to the date of our examination we were under the custody of the police inspectors Hafizoolla Manoolla and Narain Crustna for more than a month and a-half.

"(2.) From the time of our arrest at Malligaum we were made to travel about 400 miles, being obliged to follow the Court of the magistrate on tour or to go to other places.

"(3.) The causes of our confessions are our being obliged to travel through fearful jungles and our being subjected to hardships by the two said inspectors. As we were much weakened by our having been under the custody of the police for days and nights together, and by our having been compelled to travel from jungle to jungle and place to place, we, to extricate ourselves from this distressed condition, through sheer helplessness deposed according to the instructions of the police, but contrary to our will and contrary to the real circumstances of the case before the magistrate."

That is the only portion of the petition which alludes to the confessions or the ill-treatment of the prisoners. Now your Lordship will notice that the first sentence contains the allegation that the confessions are vitiated by sec. 203 Criminal Procedure Code. The next two sentences describe the reasons alleged for such vitiation, viz.:—1st. Because the prisoners were in the custody of the police a month and a-half before their confessions were recorded. 2nd. Because during that time they were made to travel 400 miles following my Court. (All quite untrue by the bye, for their confessions were recorded before they had been ten days in custody and before they had travelled 60 miles from the place of their arrest). The third sentence again reiterates the causes which they alleged induced them to confess—viz., their being obliged to travel through fearful jungles, and their being subjected to hardships by the police inspector. These hardships are again described in the next sentence thus:—

"As we were much weakened by our having been under the custody of the police for days and nights together and by our having been compelled to travel from jungle to jungle and place to place, we, to extricate ourselves from this distressed condition, through sheer helplessness, deposed according to the instructions of the police, but contrary to our will and contrary to the real circumstances of the case before the magistrate."

The causes which led to the confessions of the prisoners there are here detailed and made the subject of complaint But not one word is said of torture or ill-treatment by the police, much less of ill-treatment by myself. On the 12th June your Lordship admitted them to bail pending the hearing of their appeal. Bail in the sum of Rs. 500 only, though they had been sentenced each to 18 months' hard labour and fines of Rs. 1,000, and though they had confessed to the peculation of thousands of rupees of Government money. Of course they and their friends concluded that your Lordship intended to acquit them; for their vakeels would advise them that the power of release on bail, on such extraordinarily light bail, would be exercised by this Court only in cases in which *primâ facie* grounds existed for doubting the stability of the conviction appealed against. The intrigues, the conspiracies, the falsehoods, the perjuries that have characterized the course of this case since that period are all the consequence of the interpretation, incorrect and unjustifiable no doubt, they put upon your Lordship's most unfortunate leniency. When released from prison they and Cassinath Dinkur went at once to Malligaum. Captain Thomson was theer in trouble, for Government had ordered him to Poona to explain, among other matters, some of the extraordinary revelations disclosed in Sai Nursapa's confession. They knew that it was of great importance to him that reason should be apparent for doubting the truth of Sai Nursapa's statements, so they conspired together and suborned witnesses to depose that the police had tortured them and extorted their confessions. They and their witnesses, viz., Khundoo Sing who had been tried along with them and acquitted, Purusram (Khundoo Sing's uncle), and Balajee Abajee (Govind Narain's cook), all men who had been dismissed from Government service in the P. W. Department, and all of whom have given evidence in this case, then went to Captain Thomson with their piteous story. He weakly and without consideration jumped at it, and persuaded Mr. Macfarlan, the magistrate residing at Malligaum, to take sworn affidavits from the witnesses. There was no doubt some reason to fear that they would turn round unless they were fixed to one statement by sworn depositions. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Macfarlan took those statements, for no complaint had been laid, and they contained allegations that an offence had been committed in an adjoining district over which he had no jurisdiction; and at the time he took them there were several European magistrates having jurisdiction over that district residing within 32 miles of Malligaum to whom he might have referred the deponents. Moreover, the taking of such extra judicial affidavits is expressly forbidden by Government Resolution No. 2766, dated 21st September 1867. When taken they were made over to Captain Thomson to use as he might please, and we were unaware of their existence until we heard of them by chance weeks after they were deposed. One of them has been recorded in this case, and I have the others in my hand. It is noticeable that none of them contains any reference to ill-treatment of the prisoners by myself, nor to ill-treatment by the police at any place except Daturtee. This shows plainly enough that the torture said to have been practised at Chudwell Korda is an after-thought altogether. The influences brought to bear on the witnesses to induce them to make false statements to Captain Thomson are evident from an admission which was made by Balajee Abajee under cross-examination in this Court. He deposed that he went to Captain Thomson with his story of ill-treatment to make "khutput" for re-employment in the P. W. D., from which he had been dismissed. The hearing of the appeal came on in this Court on the 18th July, when Mr. Krishnajee Hurree, vakeel, appeared for the prisoners. He urged among other matters that the prisoners had been forced to confess by the police, but gave no particulars whatever of the means used to induce them to confess, nor did he utter one word which in the slightest degree implicated me in their ill-treatment. Your Lordship recorded your opinion, that the allegation of ill-treatment by the police, and of the extortion of confession was untrue. During his argument he presented a written petition to the Court, which your Lordship declined to record. I shall have occasion to allude to it again hereafter. Suffice it to say now that the only reference it contains to the confessions is in these words—"The following issues should be inquired into and determined after taking evidence—(*a*.) Whether the confessions of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were against their will." Your Lordship rejected the appeal confirming my conviction and sentence. The prisoners then made a special appeal to the High Court. Their petition set forth fourteen distinct grounds for the interference of the Court. Two only of these contain any reference to the confessions. They are in these words—

"The lower Court refused to receive evidence on the points whether the confessions of Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain were extorted or not, and also whether the witnesses in the case were accompanied by police peons to the Court or not."

"The confessions of Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain were obtained by torture and deception."

These issues, as well as the other twelve, were argued by Mr. Shantaram Narayen before Mr. Justices Gibbs and Melvill on the 29th September. Then for the first time were torture and deception distinctly alleged against the police, but then even, I would have your Lordship note, no allegation whatever was made implicating me in the crime. After hearing all the arguments their Lordships rejected 13 out of the 14 issues, and ordered the entertainment of the petition on one ground only, viz., "to ascertain whether Mr. Pritchard had territorial jurisdiction to try the case." The reasons the judges gave for refusing to entertain the issues regarding the extortion of confessions were, first, that he was not prepared to support the allegation by any sworn affidavit or statement; and secondly, that he was unable to refer to anything on the face of the record or proceedings in the case which would give colour to the assertion. Your Lordship declined to request the High Court to forward the papers in the case before them for use in this enquiry, and to allow me to bring the facts out in evidence. I am indebted to Mr. Shantaram Narayen for all the information on which the above statement is made. Early in December Mr. Anstey appeared in the High Court to argue on the hearing of the appeal. The judges before whom it was taken were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball. Their Lordships allowed Mr. Anstey to argue on the issues rejected by their brother judges Gibbs and Melvill, as well as on the single issue accepted by them, though their order had not been reversed on appeal to the Full Court. They allowed him also to argue on assertions unsupported by affidavit or by any statement on the record, though one of the rules of the Court distinctly requires that all such assertions shall be verified by sworn statement. Then for the first time, my Lord, was a charge made against me. I will read what their Lordships have recorded on the point. It is:—"But a great deal has been said in the course of the argument with respect to undue influence having been exercised to induce Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa to confess their guilt, and indeed the learned counsel for the prisoners has not hesitated positively to assert that cruel and revolting practices were resorted to in the presence and with the approval of the trying magistrate to extort these confessions." Mr. Anstey, knowing that assertions of ill-treatment by the police had twice been tried in this case without effect, left the police, and dared, under the cowardly shelter of his privilege, to make a false accusation against the trying magistrate. Now, my Lord, what I would have you notice is the wonderful way in which the causes of confession have grown since they were first stated on the 11th June. Then they were described as hardships endured by the prisoners in following the magistrate's camp for 400 miles through fearful jungles and in custody of the police. In July they were represented as ill-treatment by the police, in September as torture and deception by the police, and in December they climaxed into "cruel and revolting practices resorted to in the presence and with the approval of the magistrate." Surely, my Lord, the reasons of these exaggerations were a fit subject for inquiry in this case. Surely we have good grounds for our assertion that the complaints before this Court are the result of a conspiracy to defame us. Surely we were entitled to call the different persons, vakeels and barristers though they be, who gave birth and utterance to those exaggerations, to expose their malice and their falsehood, and lay bare the influences and inspirations under which the convicts have deposed in this Court. There can be no privileges between counsel and client when their concerted action furthers crime. My Lord, in refusing to allow us to call those men—in refusing to allow us to cross-examine the complainants and such of their legal advisers as have been examined, on all points that would tend to expose the conspiracy—in this, I say, we have been unjustly prejudiced in our defence. I have traced the history of the case down to Mr. Anstey's assertion in the High Court that the prisoners were tortured in my presence and with my approval. That assertion has been proved in this Court to be false and unfounded—the very complainants even have not supported it. Mr. Anstey knew when he made it that it was false and unfounded. It was his own base invention, my Lord. His instructions gave him no authority to make it. I assert, as a positive fact, that Mr. Anstey's instructions did not authorize him to charge me with torture of the prisoners, with being a witness to such torture, or with cognizance of it. And see what cruel consequences have ensued from his false and reckless statements. His unfortunate clients, Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain, believing they were bound to give some evidence to support what their lawyer had said, and yet fearing to tell too big a lie against me, stated on oath that handcuffs were on their wrists when I took down their statements. That statement was directly contradicted here by several witnesses, and your Lordship gave your sanction to their prosecution for perjury in having made it. Were I to characterize Mr. Anstey's conduct in this matter in the language which I consider it merits, my indignation might lead me to use words that would not be seemly on this solemn occasion. I therefore abstain from further comment. I now come to the enquiry your Lordship has just been holding, and it will not be necessary for me to say very much about it, as your Lordship has already shown what your opinion of the evidence is by granting sanction for the trial of the two complainants and one of their witnesses for perjury. They began by telling most sensational stories, how they had been beaten by Hafizoolla and Narain Rao, twice at Daturtee, and again at Chudwell, and each of them produced one witness, his servant, to corroborate the salient points of his story. It was evident enough from the demeanour of the complainants' and their witnesses during their examination-in-chief, from the parrot-like manner in which they told their stories, and the regular sequence in which they placed the events they related, from the unwillingness they evinced to depart from the particular part of the story they were on if by chance their vakeel put in a misplaced question, that they were tutored witnesses telling untruths. But cross-examination proved it beyond a doubt. Discrepancy followed discrepancy—hesitation, hesitation—contradiction, contradiction—until at last one of them found himself involved in such a maze that he began to give evidence directly against the truth of the complaint—I refer to Balajee Abajee, my Lord, a carkoon dismissed from Government service in the P. W. D. You will remember the impudence and effrontery with which he answered the first question I put to him, and how he gradually collapsed, until at last he stated, and stuck to it notwithstanding the vakeel's efforts to set him straight, that Govind Narain told him distinctly that he had not been ill-treated at Chudwell Korda. Our evidence, on the other hand, is open to no such imputations. Our witnesses are all beyond suspicion. We have shown you how Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were for days in camp with the Magistrate of the District, the Superintendent of Police, and other European officers, and had every opportunity of complaining, if they had aught to complain of, yet made no complaint:—how they were questioned by European officers other than myself, and before them admitted the truth of all they had said before me;—how they were each treated at different times by different medical officers with whom they had ample opportunity of communication, unnoticed by the police, yet made no complaint to them;—how they made no complaint when received into the jail at Dhoolia;—how they made no complaint of ill-treatment by the police in their first petition of appeal. Further, we have produced before the Court the patels of the villages in which the torture is alleged to have been committed, the Bheel watchmen of those villages who kept guard over them during the nights in which they say they were tortured, and the owners of the houses in which they were lodged, and the evidence of each and all of those witnesses goes to prove the impossibility of the tale of torture you have heard. On this subject I am sure I need say no more. The second point in the convicts' complaints is that I prevented them from having free intercourse with their vakeels. The truth of this part of their story is very nearly given in the evidence of their witness, Pandoorung Bhiccajee. The fact is they never had any vakeels during the time the case was before me. Two vakeels were sent by the prisoner's friends with instructions to act if the prisoners would agree to their terms and wished to employ them. They came to my camp at Sooltanpoor, a week after the last portion of the confessions had been recorded, and asked for an interview with the prisoners in order to ascertain whether their services were required, and to arrange for payment. The interview was granted, necessarily in presence of a police officer, as the prisoners were in custody, and they failed to agree as to terms of payment. The vakeels on their return into my Court stated that the prisoners did not want them, and left at once. They made no complaint to me, as they themselves have admitted in their examinations, that they had been in any way prevented from free intercourse with their clients *in posse*. These men are vakeels of this Court, and your Lordship can well judge whether if they had really been prevented from speaking to their clients as they wished, they would not at once have asked me to grant them another and more private interview. On this point too, my Lord, I need say no more than that there are great contradictions between the accounts of the interview and what preceded it deposed to by the two vakeels, which exhibits plainly enough the *malâ fides* of one of them, who subsequently was engaged by all the prisoners to assist in conducting their appeals. The weak point in our case is that we have not shown what were the real inducements that led the prisoners to confess. It was impossible for us to prove it by evidence, for your Lordship would not allow the police to state how, or when, or why, the prisoners confessed to them. I will supply the deficiency here, by giving your Lordship the account the inspectors have given me. They state that the prisoners when arrested were much alarmed:—that they had heard that all their frauds had been discovered, and that Shaligram, the dealer who had been mixed up in all their great peculations, had confessed and was to become Queen's evidence against them, and that as soon as they were arrested they began to accuse each other and Cassinath Dinkur (Captain Thomson's sheristadar), the head centre of their gang. They became still more desponding on being kept separate from each other, and before they had been two days in custody began to confess their guilt. They asked to be allowed to see Shaligram, who was in custody in the lock-up at Zytana, and as soon as they had talked with him and ascertained from him that all was known, they determined to confess and trust themselves to my mercy. Sai Nursapa's statement is no doubt a remarkable one, but not half so strange as the confessions of Elmstone, Whitwell, and Marks in the Aurora frauds case. The causes of the confessions were the same in both cases, viz., the defection and treachery of one of the gang. But there is another subject which I cannot leave untouched in my defence. It is the action of the High Court in this matter, which affects not only myself but also every other magistrate in the presidency. I am a subordinate of the High Court, and am bound to exercise all care and discretion in commenting on their Lordships' acts, and under ordinary circumstances ought not to attempt to question them in this Court. But as their Lordships have made my conduct the subject of inquiry here, and have virtually, though not nominally, placed me on my trial before your Lordship; and as I may have no opportunity of being heard either in person or by counsel when the evidence here recorded is forwarded to the High Court; I crave permission to state with all humility, deference, and submission the grounds on which I consider myself to be aggrieved. My Lord, I am humbly of opinion that their Lordships have acted in this matter without certain authority, and without due consideration. Sitting as a Court of Revision and exercising the powers vested in them by sec. 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they sent for the records and proceedings in this case, in order to determine whether there had been error in the decision on a point of law, and they subsequently referred the case back here for further evidence. I submit that neither that section, nor any other provision in the code, gives the High Court, sitting as a Court of Revision, authority to refer a case back for further evidence. The powers of the High Court as a Court of Revision are defined in chapter 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the absence from that chapter of any provision giving the Revision Court the powers specially provided for all Appellate Courts by sec. 422, may, I think, be taken as proof that the law does not contemplate the exercise of such powers by the Court of Revision. The reason, too, seems plain. For the powers of the Court of Revision are restricted to the decision of points of law. They are bound to take the "facts" as already decided by the lower courts, and evidence can only go to establish "facts." Again, my Lord, the question whether confessions have been obtained by torture, ill-treatment, or deception, is surely a question of "fact," and not a point of "law." And similarly the question whether a prisoner has or has not been allowed free access to his vakeel is a question of "fact" not a "point of law." In this case both these "facts" have already been disposed of in your Lordship's judgment on appeal, and it is well established that no appeal lies to the Court of Revision on the "facts." From some words that fell from your Lordship during this inquiry, I am led to think that you would hold that the last few words of sec. 404—"and thereupon may pass such order as to them shall seem right"—make the Court of Revision almost omnipotent. But I do not think this can be so, as the powers of the Court are limited by the preceding words, "may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such order," &c. But their Lordships have gone even further than admitting an appeal on the "facts." They have determined to decide a prime question of fact themselves, for they have directed your Lordship to record the evidence in this inquiry and to forward it, together with your opinion thereon, to the High Court for decision. Yet again, my Lord, if the information given me by Mr. Shantaram is correct, the Hon'ble Justices Gibbs and Melvill rejected 13 out of the 14 issues argued on the presentation of the verified petition of appeal, and decided to entertain the petition for the decision of one issue only—viz., that relating to jurisdiction, I do not think that as long as the decision of those Justices remained unreversed by an order on appeal to the full Court any two other Justices could entertain any of the 13 rejected issues. I may, and very likely am, wrong in this, as I do not know the practice of the High Court in such matters. But the view I take is the common-sense view, and I am informed by others more competent to express an opinion than myself that my contention is fair. But it seems that the High Court have really treated Mr. Anstey's assertion as an original complaint against me, and that they ordered your Lordship to inquire into it as their commissioner. This seems plain from the wording of their order. They first record that Mr. Anstey ventured positively to assert that cruel and revolting practices were resorted to in my presence and with my approval with the view of extorting confessions, and then direct your Lordship to send for the convicts, examine them on solemn affirmation, and inquire fully into their complaint. In no other sense can their Lordships' direction that the convicts should be examined on solemn affirmation be made comformable to the law. In receiving that complaint, and ordering this Court to investigate it, their Lordships must have contemplated the exercise of some extraordinary jurisdiction vested in the High Court under their Letter-Patent by inheritance from the old Sudder Court. I freely confess ignorance on this part of my subject. I have never before had occasion to study it, and would offer the remarks I am about to make with all diffidence, knowing that my conclusions, if wrong, will soon be corrected. Using all diligence in the limited time at my disposal I have only been able to find that the Sudder Dewany Adawlut had power under sec. 6 of Regulation II. of 1827 to examine into acts of misconduct on the part of Zillah Judges and covenanted servants employed in Courts of Civil Justice. But the exercise of this power was specially limited to cases in which complaint was made on oath (vide clause 4, section 6, and clause 1, section 25, Regulation II. of 1827). Regulation XIII. of 1827 contains a corresponding provision in section 10 giving the Sudder Foujdary Adawlut power similar to those vested in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut by the sections I have just quoted, but those powers are therein expressly limited to inquiries into the misconduct of native officers on the establishment of Criminal Courts. And that section, as well as sections 12, 29, and 30 of Regulation XIII. of 1827, was repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, anterior to the issue of the High Court's Letters Patent in 1862 and 1866. The only other provision that I have been able to discover is that contained in clause 15 of the Act of Parliament establishing High Courts, which gives the High Court "superintendence" over all Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. I am aware of the existence of the maxim, "Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem." But I would humbly submit that it would be unsafe to extend the meaning of the word "superintendence" so as to include inquiries of this nature, the more especially as the old Sudder Court was expressly deprived of the power as regards Criminal Courts by the repeal of the just mentioned sections of Regulation XIII. before the High Court was called into existence, while its corresponding power as regards Civil Courts under the provisions of Regulation II. survives to this day. I submit that it can hardly be argued that the Act of Parliament contemplated the institution of formal inquiries into the conduct of magistrates on the unsupported statements of counsel. But whatever the extraordinary powers of the Hon'ble Court may be, I submit with all deference that their exercise is hedged round and restricted by the ordinary provisions of the law, which forbid the institution of enquiries affecting the liberty, position, or reputation of any individual except upon complaint, or information from some responsible person, who may be made to pay the penalties provided for the giving of false information, or the preferment of false complaints. I also humbly submit that their Lordships have acted without due consideration in this matter. Their order was based on the statements of an irresponsible counsel, notorious for audacity and recklessness of assertion. They expressly state in their order that it is passed on the statements and assertions of Mr. Anstey. I will read what their Lordships have recorded on the subject.

"But a great deal has been said in the course of the argument with respect to undue influence having been exercised to induce Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa to confess their guilt, and indeed the learned counsel for the prisoner has not hesitated positively to assest that that cruel and revolting practices were resorted to in the presence and with the approval of the trying magistrate to extort these confessions, and that subsequently the prisoners were debarred from free intercourse with their vakeel. The details of this abuse of authority are alleged to have been set forth in a written paper presented at the hearing of the appeal, but which the Session Judge declined to receive.

"In his minute Mr. Hobart says he would not receive a written statement offered by the vakeel, because he refused to state the contents of it, and "it was contrary to the practice of his Court to receive anything of this sort from a vakeel." It is alleged that the Session Judge was aware of the contents of the document, but whether he was so or not, considering the circumstances of the case, Mr. Pritchard being in the position of prosecutor as well as trying magistrate, we do not think he exercised a sound discretion in declining to receive it.

"However, looking to the complexion the case now bears, it becomes absolutely necessary to enable us to dispose finally of the appeal that the circumstances under which the admissions were made should be investigated and reported to us. The Session Judge is therefore directed to send for the said two convicts, and after calling upon them to give on solemn affirmation a detailed statement of the undue influence practised upon them, to enquire fully into their complaint, giving the Government Prosecutor due notice of the investigation, and after recording the evidence to forward it together with his opinion there on to this Court."

I will first allude to what is stated with regard to the plea that the prisoners were not allowed free intercourse with their vakeels. That point is set at rest by the recorded proceedings of my Court under date the 22nd April 1870, which were before their Lordships when Mr. Anstey was speaking, and by your Lordship's judgment in appeal. I will read a translation of what is recorded in my proceedings; the original Mahratta is before you.

"After the four prisoners were brought before the Court Venaik Trimbuck and Pandoorung Bhiccajee, vakeels, appeared, and stated to the Court that they had been sent by prisoners' relations, that they had had no opportunity of conversing with the prisoners, and that they wished to ask the prisoners whether they would employ them, and if so, settle terms of payment, &c., and they asked for leave to speak to the prisoners for that purpose. After the Court had given permission for the interview, the prisoners stated that they would make known their desire after they had spoken with the vakeels. The Court then ordered the prisoners to be taken out of Court in custody, and there to consult as they pleased. After the vakeels had consulted with each prisoner separately, the prisoners returned and said, We will give no vakeelutnamas—we do not intend to employ vakeels. The vakeels then left."

Mr. Anstey's assertions impugning my record were not supported by any sworn statement setting forth the details of its alleged incorrectness, and I most respectfully plead that under the ordinary rules of the Court Mr. Anstoy was not entitled to be heard on the point. Again, Mr. Anstey's assertion that the prisoners were tortured in my presence and with my approval was similarly unsupported by affidavit. It is not supported in the remotest degree by any statement that appears on the record. It was entirely new matter. And one of the standing rules for the conduct of business in the High Court is that all such assertions must be verified before they can be entertained. In this case, too, there seems to have been reason for the exercise of more than ordinary caution in receiving Mr. Anesty's assertion. The charge he laid was intrinsically improbable. It is very unlikely that any European magistrate would countenance the torture of prisoners, and it is very unlikely that these particular prisoners would have been made the subjects of torture by any one. They were highly paid and educated servants of Government—overseers in the P. W. D.—with the head of their department not unfriendly disposed towards them, and with numbers of relations and friends holding high positions in Khandeish. My Lord, supposing Mr. Anstey were to stand up in the High Court and in the course of argument accused one of their Lordships of improper conduct as a judge (I know that my illustration goes almost beyond the bounds of possibility) would not the judges then sitting indignantly call upon him to substantiate his assertion by sworn statement, and if he did not do it then and there punish him as he would so richly deserve? Yet my honour and the dignity of my Court are as sacred in the eyes of the law as are the dignity and honour of their Lordships and their Lordships' Court. The duties assigned to judges of the High Court and to magistrates differ greatly, but only in degree; but the protection in the performance of those duties provided by Government for both is one and the same. And I would claim from their Lordships as a right the same protection from insult and indignity which they would accord to themselves. Then, again, my Lord, supposing that Hafizoolla, Narain Row Krishna, or I were guilty of the crime imputed to us, or that the plot had been so skillfully arranged and carried out as to necessitate our being actually placed on trial as criminals, how hopelessly should we have been prejudiced in our defence by the procedure adopted. We should have been condemned before we were arraigned by the opinion your Lordship is bound to express under the orders of the High Court, and by the fact of the High Court itself endorsing that opinion and ordering our trial. In the case of Narain Row Krishna and Hafizoolla, the very Court that would have to try them,—this Court—would have prejudged their case,—and though that difficulty could be got over by a transfer of the trial to another Court of Session nothing could efface the prejudice that would attach from their pre-judgment by the only Court of appeal open to them. Again, the difference between the allegations of the causes of confession contained in the first petition of appeal to this Court, and those mentioned six months later by Mr. Anstey, are so great as to render the latter *primâ facie* open to suspicion. Both were before their Lordships, and I shall not be exceeding the bounds of propriety if I venture to ask why they were not compared. Then again Mr. Anstey, in his recklessness, himself supplied another criterion by which his untruthfulness might at once have been discovered. He said, my Lord, that the details of the abuse of authority in the matter of the extortion of confessions were set forth in a written paper presented at the hearing of the appeal, but which the Session Judge declined to receive. Now that written paper was before their Lordships, attached to the record, at the very moment Mr. Anstey was speaking. I will read what has been sworn to be a literal translation thereof.

"To the Sessions Judge.

"Sir,—Your humble petitioners, Cassinath Dinkur, Govind Narain, and Sai Nursapa beg to observe—

"(1). That according to the Penal Code, section 201, it is necessary for the commission of the offence that the evidence against a third person should be made to disappear, which has not been done in this case.

"(2). The Magistrate has no authority (jurisdiction) to investigate the case.

"(3). According to Act II. of 1855 books before they could be admitted as evidence must be proved in a particular manner. As the books referring to this case were not proved in that manner they could not be put in as evidence.

"(4). There was a mistake in law in admitting Kandu Sing as a witness.

"(5). It was a mistake to receive additional evidence in same places in this Court.

"(6). The following issues should be inquired into and determined after taking evidence—

"(*a*). Whether the confessions of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were made against their will.

"(*b*). Whether the police people accompanied all or some of the witnesses in this case on their way to the Court; and whether after their having come to give evidence they were under the restraint of the police.

"(*c*). Whether there was any hindrance to private conversation taking place between the appellants and their vakeels.

"We humbly request that evidence we produce regarding these points may be admitted and the case be decided accordingly.

"(Sd.) Krisnajee Hari, Vakeel.
Venayekrao Trimbuck Gule, Vakeel.

"18th July 1870."

Now does not every word in that paper contradict Mr. Anstey's assertion as to its contents? Why, I ask, should their Lordships have taken Mr. Anstey's false assertion as truth, and have recorded all they have written on the subject without examination of the document itself. In the sentences which treat of that document their Lordships stigmatise me as having been prosecutor as well as trying magistrate in this case. That I have no doubt was in reliance on another false assertion made by Mr. Anstey, for it was not till long after I had tried this case that Government appointed me to the post I now hold. At that time I was simply an assistant collector and magistrate, and prosecutor only in the sense in which the law makes every mofussil magistrate a prosecutor in every case he tries. My Lord, I think their Lordships must have been led away by the magnitude of the charge brought against me by Mr. Anstey; and, no doubt, wishing to give me the speediest possible chance of clearing my character if I were innocent, and at the same time believing that no honest man in Mr. Anstey's position would make such a charge without at least *primâ facie* grounds, they passed this order. I thank their Lordships for the chance they gave me. I seized it at once without remonstrance. But now that the inquiry has been held, and the falseness of the accusation brought against me has been exposed, I enter my protest against having been placed in this painful position. The indignity I have suffered, the worry, harass, and discomfort this enquiry has caused me, affect me alone. But a much larger question has been raised, one that possesses great interest for all magistrates,—a serious question for Government itself. If their Lordships the judges of the High Court have not made a mistake in this case, if the bare assertion of a barrister pleading for a convict's acquittal, if a convict's unsupported assertion in his own defence is to be taken as a ground for judicial enquiry into the conduct of the trying magistrate, who of us can feel he is safe? Who knows when his turn will come to stand before another Court and plead for the correctness of his own records, the purity of his own actions? What will become of the independence of the magistrates? In this country there is very little moral sense of right and wrong, no public opinion against criminals who have plundered Government. Few persons will come forward voluntarily, or from a sense of duty, to give evidence against corrupt or fraudulent officials. Indeed the successful plunder of Government is by some looked on as a deed of honour. The only offence, the only disgrace, is the being found out. The consequence is that if magistrates do not themselves work out inquiries, the guilty will remain unpunished, and Government, and through them the public, must be plundered. No one but those who have undertaken the duty know the difficulties and disagreeables of such inquiries, the oppositions to be encountered and surmounted. And who will care to take all these on himself if he feels that when his work is done the superior Court, to whom he looks for support and protection is ready to act on any unsupported accusation the convict may bring against him, and at once to order another Court to hold an inquiry into his conduct. This is no vain chimera, my Lord, no sensational statement—I do not speak without a text. Already has Mr. Anstey, emboldened by success, charged another full power magistrate with torture, &c., and I am informed that within the last few days he has made a similar charge against a third officer of still higher rank. I say that if the magistrates are not to have the support and protection of the High Court, if their records are to be impugned, if their honour and honesty are to be called in question on the mere *ipse dixit* of Mr. Anstey or others like him, it will be impossible for them to carry out the duties Government has committed to their charge. It has pleased Government to place me in a difficult and very invidious position, one I did not seek, one in which I must make many enemies, one in which I am peculiarly open to malicious attacks of this nature; and while I ask no favour I have every right to claim that the rules of Courts and the provisions of the law shall not be relaxed in favour of those who chose to assail or defame me. I have spoken in bitterness at the indignity that has been thrust upon me. I mean no disrespect to their Lordships, far from it. I know they have acted from the strictest sense of duty and from the purest and most honourable motives, and I regret that I have found myself in a position in which I am compelled in my own defence as an accused person to comment on their acts. I leave this case with every confidence in the hands of those judges and yourself, and I thank your Lordship for the patience and consideration with which you have heard me.

The Judge then said that as he was not called to adjudicate on this case he did not feel that he was obliged to state his opinion of the case; but as the prisoners Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa might wish to know what sort of report he intended to submit to the High Court, his clerk would now read out his report.

The head clerk then read the following "opinion," which had been drawn up for the High Court by his Lordship:—

The present enquiry has been held under the orders of the High Court, by which this Court was directed to send for Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa, and to examine them on solemn affirmation as to whether they were subjected to any improper influence and thus prejudiced in their defence at the trial, and after making a complete investigation to certify the evidence taken, together with the opinion of this Court as to the result of such investigation. It has been alleged by both Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa that they were tortured by the police and harshly and unfairly treated by the magistrate at the trial, and that they were thus induced to make statements which were used against them at the trial, and which they would not have made if they had been fairly treated. They have alleged certain witnesses of the ill-treatment complained of. The evidence offered on both sides (with this exception only that Mr. Anstey, a witness summoned by Mr. Pritchard, has not been examined,) has been taken and recorded, and this Court has *proprio motu* examined certain witnesses who seemed able to throw light on the subject of the inquiry. In the course of the investigation I gave certain reasons which I need not now repeat for not requiring the evidence of Mr. Anstey. Under the orders of the High Court I do not feel called upon to give in detail the reasons of the opinion I have formed on the evidence adduced. I think I shall sufficiently comply with the terms of the High Court's order by stating my opinion, without giving any reasons for it, as I must have done had I been required to adjudicate on the case. In certifying to the High Court the evidence taken and recorded, I shall express my opinion to this effect—namely, that beyond the fact of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa being, at other times than when brought before the magistrate during their trial, occasionally kept handcuffed, it has not been proved that either Govind Narain or Sai Nursapa were in any way harshly treated, still less subjected to torture. I am of opinion that the evidence shows that the magistrate was aware that Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were so kept handcuffed, and that he does not appear to have interfered to prevent it, and I think it is to be regretted that this restraint was imposed on Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa, because there is nothing to show that either of them were so conducting themselves as to make such restraint necessary.

Mr Pritchard said that if he had known that his Lords hip proposed to notice the fact of the prisoners having been kept handcuffed while in custody in his camp he would have explained that the handcuffing of prisoners is a matter entirely within the discretion of the police officers responsible for their safe custody. The only rule is that no prisoner is to be treated with unnecessary restraint. In this case, considering that several officials of good position in the district had lately absconded to avoid arrest, and that the prisoners had to be kept in the open, no lock-up existing in the neighbourhood of his camp, and that there was only a limited police force available for guarding them, he thought that they were not subjected to unnecessary restraint by the use of handcuffs. Their escape would have been a serious matter for the police guard.

The Court then adjourned.

THE TRICHINOPOLY DEFAMATION CASE.

APPLIN vs. O'GRADY.

(Before Captain Bird, Cantonment Magistrate.)

The Defendant's Statement.

The defendant, after being duly warned, states as follows:—

Colonel Ricketts came to me one afternoon, either the first or second of December, and in presence of a witness, asked me for a private interview. He was particular that it should be private. After entering a side room and shutting the door and making several fidgetty enquiries as to whether any one could hear us or not, he began a conversation by telling me that he had heard serious charges made against the complainant and his sister, and that as complainant's sister was about to stay for a few days with his wife, he wished to ascertain the truth or otherwise of them. He most probably came to me, knowing, as he stated in Court, that Dr. Applin had written to me for a house and so on, and supposing I knew him best of the Trichinopoly people, he having been in the same battery with me before. He then mentioned several reports which he said he had heard. I then told him that I certainly had heard such reports, but would not vouch for them. I particularly said that I could not place implicit faith in all that one man who had told me of them said, and that as to the Applins not being brother and sister, I thought there was sufficient resemblance between them to contradict that. My conversation with Colonel Ricketts was very short, and he obtained very meagre information from me. He in no way let me know that he intended to make use of anything I might say, but led me to believe that he merely wished to know the truth of these reports for his wife's interests. According to the usages of such society as I have been accustomed to, a private conversation has always been held confidential, and, as I then imagined, I had to deal with a gentleman and a man of honour, I did not deem it necessary to call his attention to the fact that it should be kept private. I affirm that Colonel Ricketts' statements are all gross fabrications. He says he cannot clearly remember my exact words and in his dim recollection he has most marvellously perverted them. He cannot recollect the fact that he told me that it was on account of Miss Applin's proposed visit to his wife that he came to me, although he has owned that this was his chief reason for coming.

He says he may have told me so, but is not sure. Strangely by the way he is so clear on other points. He also says that he let me know all through the conversation that he was going to make use of anything I might say. Although he did not tell me so in so many words, his statements bear palpable untruth on the face of them. Will any one believe that a man, unless out of his senses, would volunteer a series of serious allegations against another, knowing that every word was to be repeated to that other by the man to whom he was making the allegations, and that he would do so to Colonel Ricketts of all men. I would represent to, that Colonel Ricketts' evidence is actuated by ill-feeling towards me. I handed up his conduct in writing to Mr. Applin, and telling him that he had had a conversation with me. In consequence of my complaint he received a very severe reprimand from the Brigadier General. Now, Colonel Ricketts' first letter to Dr. Applin merely says that the reports he says he heard I had made had not been contradicted, a very mild charge against me, but now smarting under such words as "that he had forgotten the usages of society and was lost to all sense of right;" "that the Brigadier General learnt with regret and displeasure that any officer wearing Her Majesty's uniform could be guilty of such conduct;" he makes the five charges now against me. Even these he did not make at once. Mr. Applin's letter to the Officer Commanding the Battery, which I have here, shows that the last three charges he only lately learnt, I presume, when Colonel Ricketts' clear memory or invention suggested them to him as retaliation for the reprimand brought down on him by my complaints. Even had I made any of the statements alleged, I would represent to your Honour that there would be no defamation in them, as they were made in good faith for the interest of Mrs. Ricketts, a lady in whom Colonel Ricketts is, or should be, very much interested. I beg to represent that my conversation with Colonel Ricketts was most certainly in good faith. Good faith assumes due care and attention. Surely by making the interview strictly private, all due care and attention was exercised by me. But I would beg to call your Honour's attention to the fact that the onus of showing good faith does not lie upon me. The conversation which I had with Colonel Ricketts, even if it took place in the terms stated by him—a point I utterly deny—was a conversation between us in private, and the remarks I am said to have made amounted to nothing more then a caution to him against Miss Applin, and it lies upon the complainant to prove to your Honor's satisfaction that such remarks were made by me without foundation, and in bad faith; and in support of this contention I would call your Honour's attention to the provisions of section 27, Act XVIII of 1862, where it is laid down that "in proving the existence of circumstances of a defence under the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 10th exceptions to this section, good faith shall be *presumed* unless the contrary appears." Taking Colonel Ricketts' account of what passed between us as strictly true, which may be done merely for the purpose of argument, all he has been able to show is that I conveyed a caution to him against a certain person. As I have said before, it lay with the complainant to show that this caution was made in bad faith, and that he has utterly failed to do, and though the *onus probandi* bad faith lay with him, he has not even attempted to prove that these reports are untrue. I have a right to claim, and do most confidently assert, that your Honour will perceive no valid ground for proceeding further with this enquiry.

I beg leave now to say a few words respecting the facts of the case. To prove that this conversation did take place there is the evidence of this *one* witness, Colonel Ricketts, and no doubt as a matter of bare law the testimony of one witness is sufficient to prove the case if the Court feels, from the manner in which Colonel Ricketts has given his evidence, that he is entitled to the fullest credit in every word he has stated. Now is Colonel Ricketts such a man! Let us look at his character first, and then at the evidence he has given in this Court. Colonel Ricketts, from his own account, has very strange notions of the code of honour usually observed between gentlemen. He can see nothing degrading to the position of a gentleman in holding a private conversation with an acquaintance and immediately publishing what he had heard in private to a personal friend. What passed between us ought to have and would have been considered private by any man with a common sense of decency, or in the commonest acceptation of the term a gentleman. So much for his character. Now let us see whether his evidence as a witness has been given in that clear, straightforward way that at once convinces the hearer that the witness is speaking the truth. Your Honour will recollect that so long as Colonel Ricketts was under examination by complainant's counsel, he found no difficulty in recollecting and succinctly stating every particular which should support complainant's case. He had no difficulty in recollecting all I am supposed to have said, and the place and circumstances. But when his statements were put to the crucial test of cross-examination, his memory at once forsook him; he hesitated; beat about the bush; tried to amuse the Court by irrelevant rubbish; doubted this; didn't recollect that; contradicted himself; and finally behaved in so unseemly a manner as to draw down a rebuke from the Bench. Your Honour will recollect that on publicly apologizing to the Court for the oddity of his behaviour he excused himself on the grounds that his mind was not clear and was apt to get confused when questioned; he appealed to his brother officers to support his statement that his head was apt to go. Therefore I say looking first to Colonel Ricketts' strange notions of what a gentleman should or should not do; to the very confused way in which he gave his evidence; to the fact that he has on more than one occasion been in your Honour's Court under circumstances not redounding to his credit; and that he appealed *ad misericordiam* to your Honour on the ground that his head was not clear, and would not stand a rigid cross-examination, I do most confidently urge, and I feel certain the Court will agree with me, that Colonel Ricketts' evidence, which is uncorroborated—for I submit that the evidence of Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Wetherall has nothing to do with the specific charge againt me—is utterly worthless and unreliable, and not of such a kind as to overweigh my most positive ssatement, as a gentleman that I did not make the statements of which he accuses me. I request the Court will call upon the Officer Commanding 13-20th Royal Artillery for a letter addressed to him on the 14th January 1871 by Dr. Applin. Also to the Officer Commanding the station for the correspondence relative to a complaint made by me against Colonel Ricketts in the December last. The date I cannot tell, but I believe it is the 10th.—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 28.

Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE ON VERSE WRITING.

A characteristic protest against the writing of verse is to be found in a letter from Mr. Carlyle to Mr. W. C. Bennett, LL.D., which the latter gentleman has printed in a collection of "testimonials" made to further his application for the Secretaryship of the London School Board. "Your name hitherto," says Mr. Carlyle, "is known to me chiefly as associated with verse. It is one of my constant regrets, in this generation, that men to whom the gods have given a genius (which means light of intelligence, of courage, and all manfulness, or else means nothing) will insist, in such an earnest time as ours has grown, in bringing out their divine gift in the shape of verse, which now no man reads entirely in earnest. That a man has to bring out his gift in words of any kind, and not in silent divine actions, which alone are fit to express it well, seems to me a great misfortune for him; but that he should select verse, with its half credibilities and other sad accompaniments, when he might have prose and be wholly credible, if he desire it; this I lay at the door of our spiritual teachers (pedants mostly, and speaking an obsolete dialect), who thereby incalculably rot the world; making him who might have been a soldier and fighter (so terribly wanted just at present), a mere preacher and idle singer. This is a fixed perception of mine, growing ever more fixed these many years; and I offer it to you, as I have done to many others in the like case, not much hoping that you will believe in it all at once. But, certainly, a good, wise, earnest piece in prose from you would please me better than the musicallest verses could." This was written to Mr. Bennett some years ago in acknowledgment of a letter and sonnet which he had sent to Mr. Carlyle.

THE FORGERY ON THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The charge of forgery at the instance of the Oriental Bank was brought to end yesterday. The circumstances, it may be recollected, were these. A fortnight ago Kiddernath Moongudra, a wealthy Marwaree merchant, presented for payment at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation two cheques, which, he said, he had received from the Khundwa station. From the comparison of the cheques with the genuine signatures of those by whom they purported to be drawn, it appeared that the former, "W. K. Berkenshaw" and "A. K. Terry" were forgeries. The same day Mr. Graham, assistant accountant to the bank, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, laid an information, and obtained an apprehension warrant against the Marwaree. In the course of the afternoon the man was apprehended and placed before Mr. Connon. He stated to the magistrate that he was a wealthy merchant, and that he did not know that the cheques were forged and was released on lodging Rs. 5,000, but afterwards the magistrate said he could have that from the Court.

The case was called yesterday when Mr. Starling (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) appeared for the prosecutor, and Dr. Dallas for the defendant.

Mr. Starling stated that Mr. Skinner had gone upcountry to enquire into the matter, and there learned that the defendant's firm had instituted proceedings against Pedro Pereira for the forgery and that he had since absconded. The defendant was not to blame for the forgery, and so the prosecutors wished to withdraw the charge.

Dr. Dallas then applied to have the money which the police had taken off the defendant returned.

Mr. Starling objected. The money, he said, was the amount of the cheques, Rs. 650, which had been paid only to fix defendant with the forgery, and, as the charge was withdrawn, the money should be returned to the bank.

The magistrate consented to the withdrawal of the charge but declined to interfere with the money, as his warrant had contained no reference to it.

The charge was accordingly withdrawn.

SIR HENRY DURAND AT GHUZNEE.

(*Pioneer*.)

Dear Sir,—I see that a controversy has sprung up in your columns regarding the late Sir Henry Durand's share in the storming of Ghuznee. Perhaps the following narrative may help to set the question at rest.

Those of your readers who were at Umballa in 1859-60 will doubtless remember a grey-haired old gentleman who was then in charge of the 7th Division Grand Trunk Road. Mr. Robertson (the name was an assumed one, so there is no harm in mentioning it) had quarrelled with his family when a lad, and, like many a gentleman's son in those days, had run away from home and enlisted in the Bengal Sappers and Miners. He was present at the storming of Ghuznee as a sergeant, and laid the hose on the occasion. Here is his story as he more than once related it to me:—

The explosion party was commanded by Lieutenant Durand and consisted of Sergeant Robertson, carrying the hose, another sergeant of Sappers (perhaps the Captain Peat of *one of them?*) and a few other men in support. They marched down quietly to the crest of the glacis, where they left Lieut. Durand with a light concealed in a ghurra, and crossing the bridge succeeded in fixing the powder bag to the gate. The other men then leapt down into the ditch to avoid the explosion, and now commenced Sergeant Robertson's share in the business. He stepped out briskly to where Lieutenant Durand was waiting for him, uncoiling the hose as he went. Meanwhile, the enemy had suspected that something was going on, and had thrown down fire-balls into the ditch, making the whole scene as light as though it were day. As soon as they espied sergeant Robertson they opened a heavy fire upon him, but he escaped unhurt and gave the hose to Lieutenant Durand, who thereupon fired it with his own hand. What followed is a matter of history.

Mr. Robertson is no longer alive to tell the tale. He died at Madras on his return from England some six or seven years ago, but there are doubtless many in the country who have heard his story and can vouch for the accuracy with which I have repeated it. From it you will see that the whole and sole merit of the explosion rests with the late Sir Henry Durand. He not only commanded the party and made all the necessary dispositions, *but he also fired the train with his own hand.*

C. CAMPBELL.

Central India, 26th January, 1871.

SPEECH OF M. GAMBETTA.

Bordeaux, January 2.

More than 50,000 persons took part in yesterday's demonstration, which was made in front of the Prefecture. Two addresses were presented to the members of the National Government, and in reply M. Gambetta made a speech from the balcony of the Prefecture, in the course of which he said:—"In the face of this magnificent spectacle, in face of all the citizens assembled here to welcome the dawn of our success, which is due to the perseverance and tenacity of our efforts, I say that our success is well merited for two reasons. Firstly, because France has had faith in herself; secondly, because, alone in the universe, France to-day represents justice and right (prolonged applause). Yes, let it be for ever closed if possible, let it be for ever effaced from our memory this horrible year of 1870, which, while it has witnessed the fall of the most deceitful and most corrupt of Governments, has also handed us over to the insolent fortunes of the foreigner. We must not forget, citizens, that this reverse of fortune, against which we are battling to-day, is the very work of Bonapartist intrigues abroad. Let each one bear his share of responsibility to history. It was in this very town that the man of December, the Man of Sedan, the man who tried to gangrene France, uttered the memorable imposture, 'The Empire is peace.' His reign, we must confess, had to be endured for our own expiation, for we are to blame for having so long submitted to it. Nothing just or unjust happens in history but what bears its fruits. It is because we have submitted to this reign of 20 years that we must submit to-day to foreign invasion up to the walls of our glorious capital. And it is because all the sources of power and of grandeur were systematically drained in this country—it is because we had lost that retrieving power without which nothing can either endure or triumph in this world; namely, the idea of duty and of virtue—that it was thought for a moment that France was about to disappear (continued applause.) It was at this moment that the Republic, springing into life for the third time in our history, assumed the duty, the honour, and the peril of saving France (enthusiastic cries of 'Long live the Republic'). It was on the 4th of September; the enemy was advancing by forced marches on Paris; our arsenals were empty, half our army captured, our resources scattered and frittered away on all sides, a double Government—one captive, the other flying—a Chamber whose past servility made it incapable of seizing the helm. Oh! on that day no one gainsaid the legitimacy of the Republic. It was later on, when the Republic had been brought to a state of sacred inviolability (bravo), when it became patent that the Republic had redeemed its promise of the 4th of September to save the honour of the country—to organise the defence—to maintain order, when it was proved that, thanks to the Republic, France would not perish, that she must triumph—that through her right would overcome brute force—it was then that the adversaries of the Republic, to whom it now ensures quietude and security, began to contest its legitimacy and question its origin (continued cries of 'Long live the Republic'). The Republic, devoted and linked to the defence and the welfare of the country, is irrevocably established. It is immortal. Do not, however, confound the Republic with the members of its Government, who, by the force of events, have been temporarily lifted into power. When they shall have fulfilled their task, which is to expel the foreigner, they will relinquish their power and submit themselves to the judgment of their fellow-citizens. This task, this mission—which has to be wrought out to the end—must be accomplished at any price, to the entire exclusion of self-interest. What we must attain to under heavy penalties is, first, the safety and the respect of the liberty of all—perfect liberty—liberty even so far as to submit to disparagement, to calumny, to abuse. Secondly, respect on the part of all friends and dissentients for right and the authority of Government. Speech must be as free as thought and respected in all its digressions up to that fatal limit where it would become a resolve and lead to acts. If this boundary is overstepped, and I here give expression to the opinion of all the members of the Government, you may rely on energetic repression (continued cheering). I will not close without telling you that the Government, having union for its case, expresses, serves, and presumes to serve, only public opinion, in opposition to those despotic Governments which have preceded us, and have only been guided by their dynastic lust of power. I thank the patriotic population at Bordeaux, as well as the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and country parts, who are gathered here to-day, for the striking support which they afford to the Republican Government by this imposing manifestation on the first day of 1871. I thank them especially in the name of our dear besieged brethren, in the name of our heroic Paris, whose example sustains us and guides and incites us to emulation, Ah! would they could be witnesses, those dear besieged ones, of all the sympathy and self-devotion roused within us by their valour; their faith in success would be increased, if, indeed, any increase thereof be possible. We will transmit your good wishes, citizens; soon may we, cutting our way through the enemy's lines, convey them *viva voce*, together with the expression of the world's admiration and of the profound and imperishable gratitude of France. Long live France! Long live the Republic!"

At the close of M. Gambetta's address, indescribable emotion was manifested by the immense crowd that had assembled, and prolonged shouts were heard of "Vive la France!" "Vive Paris!" "Vive Gambetta!" "Vive la Republique!"

The fresh ministerial changes announced as probable to-day (Jan. 6) include the name of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen from the Home Department to the Under Secretaryship of the Colonial Department, in room of Mr. Monsell, the new Postmaster-General; and the transference of Mr. Shaw Lefevre to the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department. Mr. Arthur Peel is spoken of as Secretary to the Board of Trade. But this distribution of offices is still open to revision.—*Globe*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANGALORE RACES—1871.

Stewards—Colonel Dalyell, Colonel Ramsay, Major Osborn, Dr. Orr, Major Bailey, Captain C. W. Bellairs, and Captain R. C. Stewart.

First Day: Thursday, 20th July.

First Race.—"Trial Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the fund. 1 mile. All horses. Weight for age and class. Winner once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Second Race.—"H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For maiden Arab and Mysore-bred horses. Arab weight for age. 1½ miles. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables, or in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Third Race.—"Maiden Galloway Purse."—Rs. 300 from the fund. 1¼ mile. Weight for age. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150. Rs. 50 for a start.

Fourth Race.—"Hacks."—Rs. 100 from the fund. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. Catch weights. Arabs over 10 st., other horses over 11 st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 590. To close and name noon of day before race. G. R.

Second Day: Saturday, 22nd July.

First Race.—"Bangalore Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English and Colonial and Country-bred maidens. Weight for age and class. R. C. and distance. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables, or in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Second Race.—"The Mysore Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the fund. All horses. 1¾ mile. Weight for age and class. Winners of previous seasons once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winner of Trial Stakes or Bangalore Cup to carry 5 lbs. additional. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Third Race.—"Arab Plate."—For all Arabs. Rs. 500 from the fund. Weight for age. R. C. and a distance. Winners of one season 7 lbs. additional, oftener 12 lbs., winner of Maharajah's Cup 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Fourth Race.—"Pony Race."—Rs. 75 from the fund. ½ mile. Rs. 15 entrance. For all ponies 13-2 and under 10 stone, 1 stone allowed for each inch.

Third Day: Tuesday, 25th July.

First Race.—"Grand Stand Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners 5 lbs. extra. 2 miles. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200. With a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Second Race.—"The Give-and-Take Plate." Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 100. H. F. To close on 1st June and name at noon the day before the race.

Third Race.—"Selling Stakes."—Rs. 250 from the fund. All horses. ¾ miles. Winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above selling price to go to the fund.

Price—Rs. 300 Weight for Arabs—7 st. 7 lbs., 4 lbs. added for every Rs. 100 value up to Rs. 1,000. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. To close and name noon day before the race.

Fourth Race.—"Charger Stakes."—Rs. 150 from the fund. ¾ mile. All officers' chargers that have been regularly ridden on parade for three months before the meeting. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. G. R. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name day before the race.

Last Day: Thursday, 27th July.

First Race.—"Hurdle Race."—Rs. 200 from the fund. Arabs 10 st. 7 lbs., Australians 12 st. 7 lbs. Seven lbs. allowed for horses that have not won Hurdle or Steeple Chases. R. C. and a distance, over 5 hurdles. Entrance Rs. 50. To close and name noon day before the race.

Second Race.—"Winner's Handicap."—For English and Colonial and Country-bred horses. Rs. 400 from the fund. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 15 2 miles. Rs. 100 for a start. Rs. 50 for each race won. To close and declare noon day before the race.

Third Race.—"Winner's Handicap."—For Arab and Mysore-bred horses. Rs. 400 from the fund. 2 miles. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 15. Rs. 100 for a start, Rs. 50 for each race won. To close and declare noon day before the race.

Fourth Race.—"Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 250 from the fund. 1½ mile. Handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting and not won. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and declare noon day before the race.

Fifth Race.—"Ladies' Race."—For all ladies' horses that have never won a race. ½ mile. Arabs 10 st., Walers 12 st. G. R. To close and name noon day before race.

RULES.

1. The decision of the stewards is final.
2. Rules of the Madras Course.
3. Winners of charger stakes, hurdle and hack stakes, not forced for the winner's handicap.
4. In all races other than maiden and selling races, maiden allowance 7 lb. is given.
5. Owners of horses entering for first-class races to subscribe Rs. 50 to the fund; to second-class races, Rs. 25. The chargers' stakes, hacks, selling stakes, hurdles, and ladies' races are second-class races.
6. A horse walking over is to receive half the public money once during the meeting and the entrance money and forfeits on all occasions, unless the terms of the race specify to the contrary.
7. If four horses start for any race, the second horse to save his stake.
8. In all second-class races, except charger stakes and when otherwise provided for the winner is claimable for Rs. 800 on a written letter given to the secretary by 6 P.M. of the last day of the races. If there is more than one claimant, the horse is to be put up to auction, and the surplus to go to the fund.
9. Horses to be at the starting post precisely at the hour named in the bill, or they will be liable to be left out of the race.
10. Any objection to a horse's weight being incorrectly entered on the race bill must be made before the race.
11. All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary Bangalore Races, Bangalore.
12. Rule 84, Madras Rules, will be strictly enforced.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th January, 1871.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William John Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. M. Calvert, retired upon half-pay. Dated 7th January, 1871.

Second Captain Richard O'Hara to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Williams. Dated 7th January 1871.

Lieutenant George Cumine Strahan, on the Seconded List, to be Second Captain. Dated 7th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Henry St. John Vaughan Le Marchant Thomas-Le Marchant to be Second Captain, vice O'Hara. Dated 7th January, 1871.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be altered as follows, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby, to the 17th December, 1870.

Captain Michael Tweedie, to the 17th December, 1870

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peel Yates, C.B., to the 24th December, 1870.

Captain Robert Loftus Tottenham, to the 24th December, 1870.

Second Captain George James Gillies, to the 24th December, 1870.

Royal Engineers—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hieram Sankey (late Madras) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel John C. Anderson, deceased. Dated 15th October, 1870.

Second Captain John Ord Hasted (late Madras) to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sankey. Dated 15th October, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Sim (late Madras) to be Second Captain, vice Hasted. Dated 15th October, 1870.

The promotion of the following Officers (late Madras) which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 4th November last, to be antedated to the 13th October, 1870, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Roberts.
Captain H. Tulloch.
Second Captain J. Pennycuick.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank, viz.:—

Philip Cardew. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Leonard Darwin. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Reginald da Costa Porter. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Monier Williams Skinner. Dated 4th January, 1871.
William Terence Shone. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Walter Hanbury White. Dated 4th January, 1871.
James Montague Taylor Badgley. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Henry William Duperier. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Ferdinando Wallis Bennett. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Alfred Heathcote. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Algernon Hildebrand. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Richard Thompson. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Edmond James Thomas Ross, of Bladensburg. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Stewart McMurdo Maycock. Dated 4th January 1871.
Edward John Dewing. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Horatio Herbert Kitchener. Dated 4th January, 1871.
Charles Francis Cooke. Dated 4th January, 1871.

Admiralty, 4th January, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Reserved Captain Edward Bunbury Nott has been advanced to the list of Captains Retired under Orders in Council of 1847, 1851, and 1867, from the 21st ultimo.

Admiralty, 5th January, 1871.

John Lovell Robinson, Esq., has this day been appointed a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Alfred Prowse H. Helby has been placed on the Retired List, from the 27th December last.

Lieutenant Benjamin H. Key has this day also been placed on the Retired List, and has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List of their respective ranks:—

Surgeons Robert Mungle and Alfred S. Pratt, from the 23rd December, 1870.

Assistant-Paymaster Aubrey A. Fauvel, from this date.

It is not improbable we may shortly see the postal-card system extended to the Continent. Already the Prussian Government has entered into arrangements with several other Continental Governments, and is also negotiating with our own in order to diffuse the benefits of this invention.—*Globe*, Jan. 6.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

[By Heinrich von Sybel.]

(*Fortnightly Review for January.*)

Several English friends have invited me to state my opinion of the advantages to European civilisation which may be expected from the consolidation of Germany, and the comparative depression of France. I have the more pleasure in complying with this request, because no one would be more grieved than myself, that the prevalence of erroneous views on this subject should prevent a hearty understanding between England and my own country.

I may remark, by way of preface, that in consequence of the extent and the rapidity of the latest development of affairs in Europe, our political parties, as such, have not yet assumed a definite attitude in the main questions arising from it. Nay, it is extremely probable that they will for the most part be dissolved and assume new forms, under the influence of the altered circumstances. What I am about to say, therefore, can only be regarded as expressing my own individual opinions, and not as the programme of a large and united party. To make up for this, I have the advantage of being free to express my personal convictions unfettered by the trammels of party. And there exists at present such an unanimity of feeling in Germany that it is hardly possible to mistake its nature and direction.

When we are asked what effect the recent development of German power will have on the progress of civilisation in Europe, the answer will be, perhaps, most fitly introduced by the opposite question—What would have been the consequences to Europe, if Napoleon or the French Republic had remained master of the field, and, as in this case was inevitable, Germany and Prussia had been thrust back into their former condition of impotence and division? What political and religious tendencies would have been thereby fostered? Doubtless those which had kindled the war and carried off the victory. It is, indeed, true that *all* parties in France had, in their turn, coquetted with Chauvinism and the lust of Rhenish provinces. But the actual outbreak of war was, after all, the work of the absolutist and clerical faction, which saw its future preponderance threatened even by the very moderate liberalism of the January Ministry, and sought in foreign victory, and especially in the humiliation of a Protestant power, the restoration of its internal prestige. It was the same man who recommended the Plebiscite—a measure in the highest degree fatal to Parliamentary Government—to the Emperor, and a few months afterwards congratulated him in the name of the Senate on his military preparations. It was the majority of the Arcadians who, in the Corps Législatif, drowned every voice which was raised in opposition to a warlike policy. It was the Catholic clergy who preached to the peace-loving peasants of Alsace and Bretagne, of Burgundy and Orleans, the holy crusade against the Prussian heretics, and who, even after the fall of Napoleon, and the appearance of Garibaldi on the stage, have never for a moment relaxed their efforts. The victory of Napoleon would have been the victory of those principles throughout half Europe.

Not less clear and certain are the results which must have flowed from a triumph of Gambetta over the armies of Germany. He and his colleagues are fighting for their cause with all the weapons of the terrorising democracy of 1793. Living, as they do, in the nineteenth century, they have not made the same active use of the guillotine as their revered progenitors; but in cashiering and shooting officers and soldiers, in levying requisitions, in issuing paper money, in muzzling the press, and in setting aside all legal forms, they show no less *elan* than did Danton and Robespierre. Their main support is the Proletariate, which, accustomed as it is to privations of every kind, does not feel so keenly the personal sufferings and hardships of war, believes every official lie announcing a victory, and in its fiery patriotism regards every disaster as the work of reactionary treason. Here, too, the triumph of such a government would imply the victory of their party through half Europe, the abolition of existing constitutions, and a revolution in all the existing relations of property. Is it too much to say that Napoleon's victory would have placed the young Alfonso and his confessor on the throne of Spain, or that the triumph of Gambetta would have been followed by the proclamation of an Iberian Federative Republic? Without any doubt, the former would have condemned Italy to the chronic atrophy of the September Convention; and the latter, to the acute convulsion of a Mazzinian Republic. The former would have encircled the eastern frontier of Belgium with the military forces of France, and conferred on the Parti Prêtre in Brussels, the blessings of Roman Catholic Imperialism; while the latter would have municipalised the left bank of the Rhine, and rallied round it all the radical elements of Belgium. In Germany, as we know, the cause of national unity has had no more violent opponents than the Ultramontane party on the one hand, and the socialistic democrats on the other. The former party in Bavaria and the latter in Saubia, openly opposed the preparations for a war with France. The triumph of Napoleon, therefore, on the one hand, or of Gambetta on the other, would have ensured the predominance of either Ultramontanists or Socialists in the smaller States of Germany. The waves of Napoleonic influence would indeed have been stayed by the Russian frontier, for here the religious antagonism would have supported the political resistance, since in Russia Church and Nation are entirely one. Here, too, the relations of France and Russia to the Eastern question would have exercised their influence, since the two Powers make the protection of their co-religionists the main object of their Eastern policy. But what if the French Republic had triumphed? The Roman Catholics in the East could hardly have looked for protection to a Gambetta; but, on the other hand, we may easily believe that the Russian democracy, which is powerfully developing itself both in Russia itself and in Slavonian Europe, would have been ready and eager to fraternise with the Parisian Socialist, and in this case the Oriental question might have been solved in a very unexpected manner.

But whatever view we may take of these more remote contingencies, the main point seems to me beyond all doubt. As certainly as every three grows according to the inner law of its kind—as certainly as every victory implies the development of the forces which prevail, so certain is it that the success of Napoleon would have strengthened the Jesuitical and clerical parties in Europe, and that of Gambetta advanced the cause of social democracy. Whoever belongs neither to the "Blacks" nor to the "Reds" may congratulate himself that hitherto victory has crowned the arms of Germany, and should hope that a glorious peace will consolidate the German Empire.

We have endeavoured to show from what this victory has saved the nation of Europe; and the friends of mental freedom and progress, constitutional liberty and national independence, will be satisfied by these negative results. The warding off of threatening evil is a positive gain, provided, of course, that the remedy is not in other respects worse than the dreaded malady. The second question is, have we reason to think the victorious arms of Germany may be more dangerous to the rights, the liberties, and the civilisation of Europe, than the consequences which, as we have shown, would have followed her defeat?

I know how much is now said about Prussian greed and lust of conquest—the annexation of Holstein, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel—of the impending destruction of Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland—of a Prussian propaganda in German Austria, and the Baltic provinces of Russia. A complaint is raised in the name of the inalienable rights of man, that we will not let the peace-loving French Republicans go until they give up Elsass and German Lothringen. And now, especially, since the Luxemburg question has arisen, a perfect hailstorm of curses has fallen upon us, and we are told that all respect for international rights and treaties has vanished from our hearts. Should German policy finally triumph, it seems there would be no law in Europe but that of brute force! These and other terrible eventualities are held up before the public eye, portrayed in the most glowing colours. It is, however, with these bright hues as with those of the rainbow, when you approach them they dissolve away in mist. All these charges and apprehensions rest upon a few false conclusions and mistakes which should be patent to every unprejudiced observer.

We should laugh at any one in the present day who seriously brought a charge of insatiable lust of conquest against the kings of the House of Capet because, proceeding from their Duchy of Paris, they gradually brought the other provinces and baronies of France under their dominion, and that too, in the main, by force of arms. All the world would loudly reply, that it was not a question of forcible conquest, but of the union and consolidation of France, of the interests and the welfare of the whole French nation. Why, then, should we deny to the Hohenzollern the justification which we so readily award to the Capets? The conquests of the former, made with but few exceptions on German soil, what have they been but the reunion of the so miserably lacerated and divided German nation?

And if the means employed in these conquests have not always been gentle, were the obstacles easy to be overcome? Were the motives of resistance worthy of respect? Every effort was made to attain the great object of German unity by milder measures—by appeals to public opinion, by resolutions of the Frankfort parliament, by diplomatic negotiation; but all in vain. Nor is this to be wondered at. National unity is a mere delusion without the establishment of a national government—a sovereign, and, in case of need, coercing government. But how could it be expected that the reigning monarchs, and especially potentates so powerful as the Emperor of Austria, or so proud as the descendants of the ancient house of Guelph, would voluntarily submit to the supreme command of one who had been their peer? No one in England is surprised that a union with Scotland (we say nothing of Ireland) was only attained after centuries of contest. Now the rulers and inhabitants of Germany are, doubtless, civilised and worthy men, but they *are* men, like Englishmen and Scots, and subject to the same passions; and to them, too, the words of the poet may be applied—

> "Blut ist ein ganz besonderer Saft."

The kings of Prussia, it is true, were no unselfish idealists, but their success was a gain to the national cause, and it was well that the latter coincided with the desires and aims of royal egotism. In a word, the annexation of Hanover, the exclusion of Austria, the supremacy of the King of Prussia over the South German armies, are questions, not of European, but of German, policy. All these things do but show that the German nation has felt the necessity of at length existing as a nation, or, which is the same thing, of including the whole German people in some one political form; but they have nothing at all to do with the question whether the love of quarrelling or ambition, whether lust of conquest, or disregard of the rights of others, enter into the composition of our German blood, which is generally supposed to flow so sluggishly. "But the Imperial dignity," say others, "with all its mediæval reminiscences, of universal dominion, and divine consecration! And the principle of nationality, with its dangerous indefiniteness!—and Luxemburg, and the community of soul between Bismarck and Gortschakoff!" I repeat that all these things are of the mist, misty, and unreal, intended to cloud the vision of those who have as dark and vague conceptions of German things and people, as the *fleneurs* of the Parisian Boulevards of the geography of Pomerania, the land of the Prussian Turcos, where the semi-savage races of Uhlans dwell!

However deeply penetrated such observers may be with the conviction of the military despotism with which Count Bismarck drives the German people before him, like a flock of helpless sheep, even they cannot seriously believe, that a State, whose military power rests chiefly on an intellectual basis, on the personal service of all the educated inhabitants—a State which possesses a grand literature, a free press, and two debating Parliaments, could really, in the long run, maintain a political system which was repudiated by the vast majority of its population. It has been common in foreign countries to regard the German Liberals, who in 1862 vehemently opposed Count Bismarck on the question of military organization, and, after the victories of 1866, received him with enthusiastic applause, as blind worshippers of success, as unprincipled devotees of a crude Chauvinism. Those who take this view of the case overlook the notorious fact that the conflict of 1862 was respecting the means and mode of proceeding, while the reconciliation of 1866 arose from the recognition of common aims. Count Bismarck was formerly a violent opponent of the anti-Austrian policy; and it was chiefly on this account that the Liberal party in 1862 refused him the means of increasing the army, because they believed that for the performance of vassal service to Austria, such as he recommended in 1848, the smallest army in Prussia was large enough. After the conclusion of the Danish war, however, they learned with joyful surprise that Count Bismarck was an altered man, that there was no need for them to join *him*, for the simple reason that he had made the all-important object of their national wishes his own. And can any one be surprised that they now lavished upon him the means of carrying out a system which for twenty years had been the ideal of their hopes, the turning-point of all their efforts? They had been powerless without the guiding genius of the practical statesman, but this great statesman would be the last to deny that the foundation of all his successes was the essential identity of his aims with the wishes of the nation. Now this same nation repudiates all reminiscences of mediæval Imperialism, with its theoretic pretensions and its claims to universal empire. The very title is a half-reluctant concession to the vanity of South German kings, who, if they must render military service, would rather follow an emperor to the field than one of their equals in rank. The old provinces of Prussia are of opinion that their kingdom was better than any empire in the world. "It is a strange anomaly," we hear it said, "that a king who has overthrown two emperors should have their title offered him as an additional honour." The North-German Diet received the announcement with cool dignity. The vast majority of our people are possessed by the sentiments of the tiers état, by the views of the manufacturer, the bureaucrat, and the philosopher. A form like that of Frederic William IV., with its tinge of feudal and devout romance, stood alone and strange among his people. The age of crusades and pilgrimages to Rome is for ever past, in spite of the Imperial title.

Gone, too, still more irrevocably past, are the days of universal dominion—of the annexation of Burgundy and Italy, of the vassalage of France and Denmark, of Hungary and Poland. Germany has learnt to her own destruction, to what such loose agglomerations lead. The heterogeneousness of their inhabitants rendered a well ordered polity impossible in those distant provinces, and the very endeavour to carry it out was fatal to the order and well-being of the ruling State itself. No one in Germany would wish to annex a territory, the population of which was not capable of real assimilation to the German State. We wish to conquer no land which is not German; and, be it well understood, we do not intend to reverse the proposition, or to annex every country which *is* German. Not a hand would have been stretched out towards Elsass and Lothringen, if France had been contented with the possession of a German borderland, and left us in peace. Now, indeed, we demand Elsass, that we may have in the Vosges mountains a securer frontier for the protection of South Germany, than the undefended stream of the Rhine can afford. Even there we should not ask for a single clod of ground beyond the limits of the German language, if the paramount necessity of tracing a defensible line of frontier did not compel us to do so. As it is, we shall leave many thousands of German, beyond the Vosges to France, and, on the other hand, we demand two German square miles (about forty-five English square miles) on the Moselle, beyond the language border, in order, in the former case, to place the mountains, and in the latter, the works of Metz, between ourselves and France. From other Germans, who neither seek us nor injure us, we ask for nothing but a friendly understanding. Count Bismarck expressed the feelings of every German heart in a celebrated despatch, in which he said that he would compel no German State to join the Confederacy, but that he would defend the right of voluntary adhesion from all foreign interference. He spoke the feelings of every German heart, when he subsequently declared that it had never occurred to the Prussian Government, even in its dreams, to threaten the independence of Holland. And finally, as to the Russian Baltic provinces, which have also been spoken of as threatened by the principle of nationality. In these districts dwell a number of German nobles and savans in the midst of an entirely foreign population, far removed from their German home, and, hitherto, regarded as an invaluable agent for the civilisation of Russia. We feel the liveliest sympathy for them, when they are exposed to the persecutions of the fanatical Muscovite democracy. But if Russia makes it impossible for them to preserve their nationality, or even their existence, we can have no interest in preventing the great Slavonian Empire from weakening itself by a suicidal policy. Germany is satisfied with offering to every inhabitant of those districts an ever-open asylum, in which he would soon enough forget his Livonian birthplace. No one must expect more from us than this. To wish to conquer the desolate shores of this inhospitable sea would never enter the head of any German statesman. No one in Germany has any longing after extensive colonial possessions. The very last Reichstag answered a petition, recommending nothing more than the acquisition of a naval station in East India, by unanimously passing to the "order of the day." This, then, is our principle of nationality. It involves no positive claims, such as the union of all the Germans in the world in one vast empire. It seeks for no charter of extension, but rather for fixed limits which it *need* not pass. It wishes, as far as possible, to exclude all alien elements, which could disturb its internal harmony. In certain districts, indeed, we cannot carry our border-line round every Danish, Polish, or French house, but we have, once for all, not the slightest desire to alter for the worse the relative proportion in our population, of thirty-six Germans to three non-Germans; and we may boldly ask, whether any measure of our Government betrays a different intention?

But Luxemburg? I must confess that I find it difficult to believe that all the fustian which has been written on this subject is seriously meant, and still more difficult to undertake a serious refutation. Seldom has anything appeared to me more comical than the gravity and unwearied zeal with which the writers in the English press have added 0 to 0; and then given forth to the astounded world, as the result of the calculation, that Prussia, in her insatiable greed, is disregarding her most sacred engagements, and, by her own and Russia's guilt, preparing for Europe a new era of lawless violence. In these days of unexampled excitement and calamity men live fast, and do not credit the world of newspaper readers, more especially, with a retentive memory. The treaty of 1867 is full three years old, and yet there are some profound people who still remember its existence. But who thinks any longer of its contents, or the explanatory interpretations which preceded it? When an international treaty contains mutual engagements, it has always been held that, in case of violation, the injured party has the option of demanding redress, or of withdrawing from the treaty. In the treaty of 1867 the five Powers declared that Luxemburg was to be neutral territory; that it should, on its part, be bound to preserve a strict neutrality, and raze the fortifications of its capital. Accordingly, France and Germany mutually engaged to respect this neutrality as long as the other parties to the treaty did the same. That these engagements have not been observed, either by Luxemburg or—what is more important—by France, was made known to the English public by circumstantial and repeated reports of the Luxemburg correspondents of the *Times*, *Daily News*, &c., long before the appearance of Count Bismarck's dispatch.

The facts there detailed—the imperfect, nay only pretended, demolition of the fortifications; the transport of large provision-trains to Thionville; the reception of perjured French officers, who were equipped in Luxemburg for military service and despatched to the Army of the North—all these facts are notorious, and no one will deny that they are breaches of the compact. Prussia, therefore, had the option of withdrawing from the broken treaty, or of seeking redress from the contracting parties. But for the latter alternative an answer had been prepared beforehand by the English Ministry, immediately after the signing of the treaty.

"This treaty," said Lord Stanley, publicly and officially in his place in Parliament, "contains a collective guarantee of the five Powers. Should any one of these parties withdraw from it, the guarantee will cease to exist, and the responsibility of the other Powers will be *ipso facto* annulled." The reader may, perhaps, remember the painful impression which this ingenious syllogism produced upon every straightforward though unlearned man, not only in Prussia, but throughout Europe. The garrison of Luxemburg, which offended the eye of Napoleon, was important to Prussia as a protection to her Moselle frontier. To induce Prussia to forego this safeguard, and thereby prevent the outbreak of hostilities, the guarantee of Europe was offered for the neutrality of Luxemburg. The security afforded by her own bayonets was to be supplied by the plighted faith of Europe. But no sooner had she signed the treaty than Lord Stanley hastened to proclaim to the astonished world that *just in the very case in which Prussia would need the promised guarantee, England would disown all responsibility!* This very case has now occurred. Not only has Luxemburg violated the conditions of the treaty by her own acts of omission and commission, but Count Bismarck asserts that she has allowed her neutrality to be violated by the French—the French Eastern Railway, the French consul, and the French officers. France, by so doing, has withdrawn from the collective guarantee: ergo, according to the English official theory, the guarantee exists no longer, and the powers are no longer bound to maintain it; ergo, as we read in the English newspapers, Count Bismarck is a perfidious, disloyal conqueror, since he renounces the treaty without first imploring the protection of the powers! To such intrepid logic as this it is, of course, a matter of supreme indifference, that of Count Bismarck's real intentions: whether he proposes to annex the whole of Luxemburg, or only to re-occupy it by a garrison, or simply to compel it to preserve its neutrality, nothing at all is known.

I ought to apologise to the enlightened reader for dwelling so long on this *misere*. He will not need to be convinced that this charge against the loyalty of Prussia is a knife without blade or handle, a syllogism which has only three trifling faults—a non-existent major, a false minor, and a hasty conclusion. We may truly say, that rarely has the good name of a great nation been so frivolously assailed—a nation with which England is connected by many living ties—a nation with which, after all, she would probably rather live in friendship than at enmity. I will not dwell here on painful reminiscences of a more ancient date, attaching to the conduct of England towards Germany in the Limburg Luxemburg question, or on the way in which we were treated when the boundary line of territory was drawn in accordance with Lord Castlereagh's predilections for his unfortunate bantling, the Kingdom of the Netherlands; nor will I enlarge on the reckless and perfidious way in which the German Diet was treated by the London Conference at the division of Luxemburg in 1831. These are, indeed, things of the past; and we have enough, and more than enough, to do with the present. Nor is it difficult to see whence these offences come. Germany is in a state of powerful development; and this fact, such is the nature of man, does not attract the sympathy of our respected neighbours. It is never a cause of pleasure to the statesman or politician of any country when another State, which he has been accustomed to treat as a convenient material of his diplomatic activity, suddenly grows up into a mighty factor which must be *taken into account*. We must bear the consequences of this relation as the inevitable results of our good fortune. In spite of its inconveniences, we prefer the new state of things to the old. If we are wise, we shall not allow our views of our international interests to be clouded by any such marks of displeasure. The world has learned from manifold experiences to look with distrust on those whom fortune favours. It must be our care not to challenge Nemesis, but to justify our elevation by a beneficent activity. If I am not greatly mistaken, the very last stadium of our development will do much to preserve us from excessive centralisation, and consequently from an over-active and meddling foreign policy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1293	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 19
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
784	Norwood	Nov. 9
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
1085	Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 17
1271	Auethrsa, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	Oct. 26
1067	May Queen, Ross	
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1861	Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
990	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 27
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1182	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 10
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
1310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct. 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 1
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1119	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lepan	Dec. 20
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec 12
1417	Oriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	
1156	Cherooke	
1125	Wolfville	
1243	Quorn	
895	Childers	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
	H. M. S. Magdala (s), Jaruis	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Magpie	
	VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1552	Ganges (s), Mason	Dec. 10
	FROM LONDON.	
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1745	The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Synington	Dec. 1
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1191	India (s)—Volkart Brothers	Jan. 8
	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers	
	FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
	Thetis (s)	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
1094	Rinaldo	Dec. 1
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1125	Mussoorie	
	FROM CLYDE.	
1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
979	City of Cashmere, Byse	
1199	Colombo, Macmillan	
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andaman, Asplet	Dec. 5
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1600	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
583	Invidia, Avelline	
1179	Beauuhamba, McCabe,—Volkart Brothers	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1180	Sanspareil, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	Euterpe, Cosens	
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Comm Queen	Nov. 2
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27
757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
810	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
	FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.	
1043	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	
1149	Palm Tree—L. A. & A. Co.	
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
838	Lepanto	Oct. 26
787	Calders, Maxted	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	FROM SHIELDS.	
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27
1074	May Queen	Oct. 8
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8
	FROM RANGOON.	
1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
938	Louisa	
	FROM TYNE.	
1080	Americana, France	
	FROM HONGKONG.	
563	False Allum	

Conspiracy to Marry a Ward in Contempt of Court.—The *Law Journal* understands that Vice-Chancellor Bacon has committed to Holloway Prison two gentlemen and two married ladies, sisters of the two gentlemen, for contempt of Court, in conspiring to marry a young lady, ward of the Court of Chancery, to one of the two gentlemen. The ward and her intended husband had succeeded in reaching Scotland, but before any marriage was celebrated, the parties, under legal advice, returned to England and submitted themselves to the Court. The ward is possessed of considerable property.

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{Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.
Dr. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI- HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole- SALE and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long........................	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs....................	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs..	" 15 "
Ditto 4 "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins..................................	" 6 per doz
Ditto Oysters, ...	" 6 "
Condensed Milk	" 12 "
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	" 18 "
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	" 12 "
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	" 12 "
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	" 9 "

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co

NOTICES.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay,

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.

JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

10th January 1871.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Inventors and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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